

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXII.—No. 566.

MAY 11, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's-park.—EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, Wednesdays, May 22, June 12, July 3. Saturday next, May 11, is the last day upon which the 4s. tickets and the Fellows' packets of thirty will be issued.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Ethnological Society of London will be held at 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, at FOUR o'clock p.m. (THOMAS WRIGHT, Hon. JAMES HUNT, J. Secs.)

RENEWED ARCTIC SEARCH.—The PEOPLE'S EXPEDITION.—The Endeavour (late Triumvir) schooner yacht, Capt. Parker Snow, will sail in June, if sufficient aid be rendered.

Particulars have appeared in the press, and through various circulars and pamphlets. The latter (price 1s.) can be obtained on application.

Subscriptions to be sent to Messrs. BIDDLEPH, COCKS, and Co., Bankers, No. 43, Charing-cross, London, for Snow's Renewed Arctic Search.

WYKEHAMIST MEETING.—The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday the 19th of June, 1861, when all noblemen and gentlemen educated at either of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges, are invited to attend.

The Rev. GEORGE MOBERLY, D.C.L., in the chair.

Stewards:
The Rev. the Warden of New College. The Rev. the Warden of Winchester College.
Henry Birley, Esq. The Rev. W. Henry Newbolt.
William Elliot, Esq. Charles Parke, Esq.
Herbert N. Evans, Esq. Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart.
William H. Fitz-Hugh, Esq. William Phelps, Esq.
The Rev. John Lucy. Charles Raikes, Esq.

JOHN L. ELLIOT, Hon. Sec.
Dinner on table at 7 precisely. Tickets 15s. each.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL

FETES at the NEW GARDEN, South Kensington, W.

The GRAND FLOWER and FRUIT SHOW, on June 5.

Admission 10s. June 6 5s.

The GRAND ROSE SHOW, July 10 5s.

The GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, September 11 2s. 6d.

The GRAND FRUIT and CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW, November 6 2s. 6d.

November 7 1s.

Fellows, Ivory Tickets, and persons registered under the Debenture Agreement, Free.

Doors open each day, at 1 o'clock.

Tickets for the above will be ready for Sale on Monday, the 13th, but can only be had on Orders signed by a Fellow.

All the Shows will be held under Roofed Buildings.

After the opening, on June 5, Bands will play, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in June and July.

As the Works in the Garden are still in progress, the Council have decided that the right of entry to those Promenades must, for the present season, be limited to Fellows, who (except on Wednesday, July 10, a Fête Day) may personally introduce two Friends, the holders of Ivory Tickets, who may introduce two Friends, and to those persons whose names are registered under the Debenture Agreement; and on Saturdays after 1 o'clock, by Tickets, price 2s. 6d., obtainable on the Order of a Fellow.

* Ballot for Election of Fellows will take place on the 14th, 24th, and 31st of May.

AND, MURRAY.

THE late JOHN CROSS, Historical

Painter.—SUBSCRIPTION FUND.—On the occasion of the recent death of Mr. John Cross, author of "The Clemency of Cœur de Lion" (the picture now in the New Palace of Westminster), a Committee has been formed to promote the objects set forth in the following resolutions, viz.:

"That, in consideration of the eminent merit of the late Mr. Cross as an historical painter, and of the position in which his untimely death has left a widow and four children, it is desirable to open a subscription for the purchase of one or more of his unsold pictures, to be placed in some public institution.

"That, when the purchase-money is raised, a meeting of the subscribers shall be called, for the purpose of determining the particular institution in which the picture or pictures selected shall be placed."

Subscriptions will be received at the London Joint-Stock Bank, Western Branch, Pall-mall, to the account of Mr. Edward Armitage, the Treasurer, 2, Hall-place, St. John's-wood; or by any Member of the Committee. The Rev. J. B. Hughes, Head Master of Blondell School, Tiverton, receives subscriptions in Devonshire, of which country Mr. Cross was a native.

EDWARD B. STEPHENS, Hon. Sec., April 20, 1861.

27, Upper Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

The works of Mr. Cross will be exhibited at the Great Room of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, from May 6 to 24. Admission free, daily, from 10 till 4 o'clock.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

REBUILDING of the TOWER, SPIRE, &c.—At a PUBLIC MEETING of the County of Sussex, held at Brighton, March 21st, 1861.

The Earl of CHICHESTER, Lord Lieutenant of the County, in the chair.

It was resolved, after appealing to the county and diocese for the above object, "That the calamity which has befallen our ancient Cathedral having deprived the country of one of the most beautiful and important national monuments, this meeting appeals with confidence to the country at large to assist by their contributions in repairing the loss."

The cost of the work, as estimated by Mr. G. G. Scott, is 50,000l.

Chairman of the Executive Committee.—His Grace the Duke of Richmond.

Secretaries.—Rev. C. A. Swalsham, Chichester; R. G. Raper, Esq., Chichester; Capt. E. W. Pilkington, R.N., Chilgrove, Chichester.

Joint Treasurers.—The Duke of Richmond; Hasler Hollist, Esq.; Rev. John Goring;

In whose names an account is opened at the Bank of England, where all subscriptions may be paid; also to Messrs. Masterman and Co., the London and County Bank, Messrs. Drummond, and Messrs. Child and Co., London.

Several of the clergy in different parts of the kingdom having signified to the Dean of Chichester their readiness to permit collections to be made in their parishes, any persons who may be willing to do so, or who may be able to assist in other ways, are respectfully requested to communicate with one of the Secretaries on the subject.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The THIRD

OPERA CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY next, May 17th, when the following eminent Artists will appear: Mlle. TITIENS and Mme. MIOLAN CARVALHO, Herr FORMES and Sig. GIULINI.

Admission Tickets Five Shillings each, if bought before the day; Stalls, Half-a-crown extra, may be had of the usual agents; at the Crystal Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall. Admission by payment, on the day, of 7s. 6d., or by Season Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GREAT

FLOWER SHOW of the Season will take place NEXT SATURDAY, 18th May.

The already numerous entries give promise of this being an unusually excellent display.

Tickets, if bought before the day, Five Shillings; by payment on the day, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or by Season Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FIVE SHILLING

TICKETS for the GREAT FLOWER SHOW at the usual agents, at the Crystal Palace, or at 2, Exeter-hall. They will be withdrawn from sale on Friday, 17th May, after which time the price of admission will be Seven Shillings and Sixpence, or by Season Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEW SEASON

TICKETS. Two Guineas, admitting free on all occasions: One Guinea, on payment of Half-a-crown when the admission for the day is Five Shillings or more; Half-a-Guinea, children under 12. At the usual agents, the Crystal Palace, or at 2, Exeter-hall, where also the revised programme and calendar for May, June, and July may be had.

BLONDIN, of NIAGARA CELEBRITY,

will ARRIVE in ENGLAND on the 22nd May, and make his first ascent at the CRYSTAL PALACE, shortly after that date.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGE-

MENTS for the week ending SATURDAY, May 18.

Monday, open at Nine, Tuesday to Friday, at Ten, Saturday at Twelve.

Monday to Thursday, Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances; Machinery in Motion; New Picture Gallery, and all the usual attractions. Admission One Shilling; children under 12, Sixpence.

On Tuesdays Readings of Shakespeare by Mr. Henry Nicholls. On Thursdays Lectures by Dr. Chr. Dresser on Botany in the Lecture Theatre of the School of Science and Art.

Friday, Third Grand Opera Concert this season. Admission, 7s. 6d.

Saturday, 18th, The GRAND FLOWER SHOW. Admission, Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

Sunday, open at half-past One to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

The new Season Tickets at Two Guineas and One Guinea each, and at Half-a-guinea for children under 12, may be had at the Crystal Palace, at 2, Exeter Hall, and at the usual Agents of the Company.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

President: The Right Hon. the EARL of CARLISLE, K.G., &c. &c.

Subscription, ONE GUINEA.

Subscribers may select to the amount of their subscription from a variety of copyright works of art in ceramic, statuary, Wedgwood-ware, metal, or photographs, chromo-lithographs, &c.; with ONE CHANCE FOR EACH GUINEA SUBSCRIBED in the next Distribution of Prizes.

8 specimens on view in the Crystal Palace, and at the offices of the local agents.

By order, I. WILKINSON, Secretary.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place in Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 15th of May.

His Royal Highness the DUC D'AUJALE in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Sir William Armstrong, C.B., F.R.S.

Henry G. Bohn, Esq., F.H.S.

Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

Henry Austin Bruce, Esq., M.P.

Benj. Bond Campbell, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Colonel Sir Proby Cautley, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Paul du Chailu, M.P.

Frederick Chapman, Esq.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P.

James Crossley, Esq., F.S.A.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.B.

E. S. Dallas, Esq.

Horatio G. Day, Esq.

Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.

Mountstuart, E. Grant Duff, Esq., M.P.

Viscount Enfield, M.P.

John F. nnel, Esq.

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Commander C. S. Forbes, R.N.

Chichester Fortescue, Esq., M.P.

Frederic W. Gibbs, Esq., M.A., C.B.

Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.

George G. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., M.P.

Right Hon. Lord Hatherton.

Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Provost of Eton.

John Benjamin Heath, Esq., F.R.S.

Matthew James Higgins, Esq.

Robert Stayner Holford, Esq., M.P.

A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.

His Excellency Count Lavradio, Portuguese Minister.

Thomas Longman, Esq.

Tickets 21s. each, to be had of the Stewards, and of the Secretary, at the Chambers of the Corporation, 4, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

Matthew Henry Marsh, Esq., M.A., M.P.

R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.A., M.P.

John Lothrop Motley, Esq., Sir. Roderic Murchison, G.C.S., F.R.S., F.G.S.

John Murray, Esq.

His Excellency Musurus Bey, Turkish Ambassador.

Right Hon. Joseph Napier, M.P.

Benj. Oliveira, Esq., F.R.S.

Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P.

Rev. T. T. Perowne, B.D.

Sir T. Erskine Perry, M.P.

His Excellency Count Platen, Swedish Minister.

Right Hon. the Earl of Powis.

Rev. Herbert Randolph, M.A.

Charles W. Reynolds, Esq.

The Baron de Rothschild, M.P.

His Grace the Duke of St. Alban's.

Martin R. Sharp, Esq.

Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne.

Evering Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P.

Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart.

Sir John Simeon, Bart., M.A.

Right Hon. the Earl Spencer.

William Stirling, Esq., M.A., M.P.

Right Hon. Lord Taunton.

Rev. H. B. Tristram, M.A.

Anthony Trilope, Esq.

The Hon. Edward Twissleton.

His Excellency M. Van de Weyer, Belgian Minister.

George Henry Virtue, Esq., F.S.A.

Thomas Williams, Esq.

Right Hon. Lord Woodhouse.

Henry D. Woodfall, Esq.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM.

Notice is hereby given, that in conformity with the Act of Parliament relating to the establishment of Sir John Soane's Museum, No. 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Museum will be OPEN every THURSDAY and FRIDAY, during the months of May and June, from Ten o'clock a.m. to Four o'clock p.m., for which cards of admission may be obtained at the Museum.

GEORGE HOBSON, Curator pro tem.

ETON COLLEGE.—The ANNIVER-

SARY MEETING of the Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at Eton will be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Saturday, the 25th of May inst. Dinner at 7 o'clock.

C. J. SELWYN, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Tickets One Guinea each. It is requested that all communications be sent to the Tavern addressed to A. F. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Hon. Sec.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, St. James's-

square.—This Library offers great advantages to persons engaged in literary pursuits. The best literature of the day, both English and Foreign, is added to a collection consisting of nearly 80,000 volumes. Fifteen volumes are allowed to country members; ten to residents in town. Terms: On nomination, 3s. a year; or 2s. a year, with entrance fee of 6d.; life membership, 20s. Catalogue 7s. 6d. The Reading-room is open from 10 to 6.

THE PRESS.

THE PRESS.—A gentleman in Yorkshire

is open to SUPPLY CORRESPONDENCE to a London daily or weekly journal. Terms moderate.

ZETA Post-office, Leeds.

THE PRESS.—A verbatim short-hand

REPORTER, practically acquainted with the printing business, and able to assist at case, is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Could undertake, and has had, the management of a country paper.

Address "Pioxo," Guardian Office, Shermess.

EDITOR, SUB-EDITOR, or CON-

TRIBUTOR.—A Gentleman who has just left the editorship of a weekly paper, and also contributed articles to *Once a Week*, and other periodicals, would be glad of another ENGAGEMENT.

Address "F. M." (No. 506), 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

WANTED, by a Gentleman accustomed to

the Editorial and Sub-Editorial departments of Weekly and Daily Newspapers, an ENGAGEMENT in either of the above capacities. Has been accustomed to Review for a leading Metropolitan journal. Will not object to write Sketches, Tales, &c.

Address "L. S. J. S.," Post-office, Plymouth.

A GRADUATE of LONDON, and of the

University of Heidelberg, is desirous of meeting with some remunerative LITERARY EMPLOYMENT. Translations from or into French or German. Collation or Comparison of MSS. or printed Editions. Cataloguing or Indexing Libraries, public or private. Revising and Conducting through the Press Works requiring care, or any similar work, would be suitable, and could be undertaken.

Apply by letter to "S. C. D.," Post-office, Hampstead, London, N.W.

SUB-EDITOR WANTED, for a weekly

Journal. One accustomed to reading preferred.

Address, with particulars, to E. KISSINGTON, Onwhyn's, 1, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, for a Country

Journal, an energetic Young Man as REPORTER and AGENT for two branch towns.

Apply, stating age, salary expected, and references, to "JOURNAL," care of Messrs. Howes and Co., Thavies Inn, Holborn, London.

AS REPORTER and READER.—

WANTED, a respectable YOUNG MAN in the above capacity, and who could assist at case if required.

Apply to the Guardian Office, Lancaster.

TO NEWSPAPER CONTRIBUTORS.—

WANTED, the SERVICES of a LITERARY GENTLEMAN, residing in Town, whose time is not wholly occupied, and whose qualifications and engagements enable him to obtain the earliest intelligence of passing events, and who could undertake to write two clever, original weekly Letters on Latest Intelligence, Literature, and Town On-dit, for a first-class provincial Journal.

Apply only by letter, inclosing proofs of qualifications, addressed, care of Mr. Gould, 10, Larnark-villas, Malton-vale W.

THE AUTHOR of several works on Shake-

speare WISHES to PUBLISH in a magazine or paper SIX ARTICLES on the HAMLET of FEUCHER; one on each act, and a general review of the whole performance.

Address "O. E. A.," Lee and Nightingale, Swift's-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—Wanted,

a GENTLEMAN to take a half-share in a cheap newspaper. About 2500 required.

Address "N. P.," at Mr. Hardman's, 1, Chapter-house-court, St. Paul's, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED to

BORROW 5000l., to improve and extend a Country Newspaper of a Trading and Commercial character. 3 per cent. guaranteed, and security given.

"A. X.," Bethesda, Ashford, Kent.

CHURCH NEWSPAPER.—WANTED

TO PURCHASE the COPYRIGHT of WEEKLY CHURCH NEWSPAPER, of moderately high tone in respect to Church Politics.

Address W. JAQUET, Esq., Solicitor, 9, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS.

MACHINING FOR THE TRADE.

Mr. CROCKFORD is prepared to undertake the MACHINING of BOOK-WORK and NEWSPAPER Single cylinder machines—perfecting ditto (with the off) for 4000s.—and two-feeder machines. Estimates and cost—furnished on application to the OXLEY, 24, Strand, W.C.

NEWSPAPER

THE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from 9 till dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s.

JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY (for PROMOTING the KNOWLEDGE of ART). 24, Old Bond-street.—ON VIEW DAILY from ten to five. REDUCED WATER-COLOUR COPIES from various FREScoes by Masaccio, Pinturicchio, Francia, &c. Admission free. Subscription for annual publications 1s. 1s.

For prospectuses and lists of works on sale apply to the Assistant Secretary, JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

MRS. FRY READING to the PRISONERS in NEWGATE in 1816.—A grand Historical Picture of the most touching interest, by JERRY BARRETT, is now on VIEW at the Gallery, 191, Piccadilly, opposite Sackville-street. Admission 1s., from 11 till 5.

IMPORTANT to ARTISTS and others having PAINTINGS and WORKS of ART to DISPOSE OF.—J. BEHRENS, of 4, Coventry-street, Haymarket, having determined to open his very extensive galleries for the sale of works of art, &c., on commission, begs respectfully to inform those who have PAINTINGS, &c., to DISPOSE OF that he is now ready to receive the same. Terms may be ascertained on application as above.

CROSS'S CŒUR DE LION and other WORKS of ART on VIEW at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, till 24th May, from 10 to 4. Admission free. The subscription for purchasing one or more of the unsold works for the benefit of the painter's widow and family is in progress.

Contributions received at the London Joint-stock Bank, Western Branch, Pall-mall, to the account of the Treasurer, Mr. ARMITAGE; or by E. B. STEPHENS, Hon. Sec., 27, Upper Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

ORNAMENTAL ART.—WANTED, by a Sculptor in a country town, a YOUTH, of decided artistic taste, to train as an ornamental designer and modeller. He would have the opportunity of being employed on first-class work in the classic and mediæval styles of the iron, brass, and silver trades for the Exhibition of 1862, &c., and also of obtaining instruction in many other branches connected with the profession. Premium required.

Address to "S. H.," No. 17, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

THE STRATFORD PORTRAIT of SHAKESPEARE. With a view to solve a somewhat " vexed question," this recently-discovered picture has been brought to London, that its claims to regard may be properly decided.

Special invitations will be issued to those most likely to feel interested in this Portrait and its history; but, as far as can be, there will be found every disposition to exhibit it to others who may desire the opportunity of examination; to which end applications directed to Mr. S. COLLINS, No. 6, Somerset-street, Portman-square, W., will receive all possible attention.

NEW EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS. Established mainly with a view to promote the interests of rising artists, the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited).—The Art Department of this Institution is now about to close. Artists are therefore invited to send their works for the summer season.

A new Gallery has been opened, and specially lighted for the exhibition of works of art.

There is no charge for hanging, but the pictures are to be sent and removed at the expense of exhibitors. Space being limited, and for other reasons, pictures for exhibition must necessarily be sent subject to approval.

The only condition is a commission in the event of sale. Each picture must have attached the name and address of the artist, and if for sale the price also.

Pictures should be sent prior to the 10th of May, in order to secure a good position, preference being given according to priority of application, as well as the merit of the work. There is no additional charge for admission to this department.

JOHN S. PIENE, Managing Director, No. 309, Regent-street.

MUSIC.

ROYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS (Instituted in 1758), for the Support and Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows and Orphans.—The ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of the MESSIAH, in aid of the Funds of the Charity, will be held in St. James's Hall, on Friday evening, May 17, to commence at eight o'clock, under the direction of Professor W. S. Bennett, Mus. D. Vocalists: Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mme. Weiss, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Palmer, Miss Lascelles, Mme. Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Whiffin, Mr. T. A. Wallworth, Mr. W. Winn, and Mr. Weiss. The orchestra and chorus will be on the usual extensive scale. Principal violin, Mr. Wilby; trumpet obblig., Mr. T. Harper; organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins. Tickets, area, 10s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 10s. 6d.; reserved, 7s. 6d.; unreserved, 5s.; gallery, 2s. 6d.; unreserved area, 2s. 6d. To be had of the principal Musicians; and of Mr. AUSTIN, ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of the General Hospital, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of August next, under the especial patronage of

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.
His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.

President.—The Right Honourable the Earl of SHREWSBURY and TALBOT.

Vice-Presidents.—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties.

J. O. MASON, Chairman of the Committee.

UNDER the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge and H.R.H. the Princess Mary Adelaide.—Miss ABEILINDE RAE will give a MATINEE MUSICALE at Willis's Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 14th of June, when she will be assisted by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Emma Platt, and other eminent artists. Subscribers' tickets, six for one guinea; single ticket, half-a-guinea; all reserved seats.

Address, regarding the Matinee of LONDON, to Miss RAE's residence, 17, Victoria-grove, Queen's-gate, S.W.

MISS CLARA FRASER is in town for the season. Communications respecting engagements to be addressed to her residence, 17, Brompton-street, W.

MR SIMS REEVES will SING "Adelaide," accompanied by Miss Arabella Goddard; "Pau che spunti" and "Twilight is darkening;" and, with Mr. Santley, "Venti scudi," on the occasion of his benefit at the Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall, on MONDAY evening next, May 13.

Sofa stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; balcony, 5s.; unreserved seats, 1s., at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

ALBONI, Formes, Wieniawski, Chas. Hallé, Catherine Hayes, Louisa Vinnling, Laura Baxter, Lascelles, Stabach, Alberto Laurence, Emily Spiller, Sig. and Mme. Ferrari, &c., at Mr. TENNANT'S ANNUAL CONCERT, MONDAY evening, May, 20, in Exeter Hall. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Stalls numbered and reserved, 7s.; reserved area, 5s.; area 3s.; orchestra, 2s.; promenade and gallery, 1s.

HERR GOFFRIE begs to announce that his CONCERT will take place, under most distinguished patronage, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY morning, JULY 4, assisted by most eminent vocal and instrumental talent. Pianiste, Miss Arabella Goddard.

Tickets at 5s., and reserved seats 10s. 6d., to be had of Herr C. GOFFRIE, 15, Argyl-street, Regent-street.

SIGNOR G. CAMPANELLA will give his ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT at his Residence, 13, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, on FRIDAY, MAY 17, assisted by Signori Gardoni, Belletti, and other eminent artists. Signor Campanella will sing a new composition by Campana, accompanied by the composer.

Single tickets, 1s. 1s.; family tickets, 2s. 2s. To be had only at 13, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill.

SIGNOR CAMPANA has the honour to announce that, by the kind permission of Mrs. Douglas Baird, his ANNUAL GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at 82, Eaton-square, on THURSDAY, June 20, 1861, on which occasion several of the most admired pieces in his new opera of "Albina" will be performed by the most celebrated artists, together with other new compositions. Further particulars will be shortly announced.

Address Signor CAMPANA, 15, Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, S.W.

BEETHOVEN ROOMS.—Mme. ANGELO will have the honour to give a SOIRÉE MUSICALE at the above Rooms (her first appearance in public) on the 22nd of May, assisted by eminent artists. Conductor, Mr. Walter Macfarren.

Tickets, 7s., to be obtained of the principal Musicians; and of Mme. ANGELO, No. 70, St. John's-wood-terrace, N.W. Further particulars will be duly announced.

THE COLLEEN BAWN QUADRILLES, for piano, 4s.; piano duos, 5s.; ditto for orchestra, arranged by C. Hall, of the New Adelphi Theatre, where these splendid and highly-popular quadrilles are performed nightly, price 3s., postage free.

HALF-HOURS at the ORGAN: being Selections and Extracts from the Works of the best Ancient and Modern Composers, arranged in a familiar style for that instrument by JOHN BISHOP. 12 books, 3s. each; or complete in 1 vol. cloth boards, 3s.

London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important Sale of costly Household Furniture, Glass, China, Linen, Silver Plate, Plated Goods, valuable Oil Paintings, Miniatures, Illustrated Books, &c., &c., in Addison-street, Nottingham.

JAMES CARTER is favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late William Blackwell, Esq., deceased, to SELL, by AUCTION, at his late residence, in Addison-street, Nottingham, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 10th and 11th days of MAY 1861, the whole of the valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, paintings, books, plate, linen, glass, china, and effects, consisting in part of a splendid drawing-room suite in carved walnut, upholstered in figured silk, amber-coloured brocade, with window drapery of the same costly material; elegant chimney and pier glasses, velvet pile Brussels, and other carpets, mahogany and rosewood dining-room suites, rosewood cottage piano by Woolley and Co., bed-room appointments, excellent feather beds, a large stock of fine household linen, elegant Queen's pattern forks and spoons in silver, plated goods, a library of valuable and richly illustrated standard books, kitchen and garden requisites. Also, a small gallery of GENIUS PAINTINGS, including very perfect pictures by Steenwyck, Gainsborough, Rubens, Canaletto, and Jordans. A splendid original Portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh. Two Marine Pictures, by Chambers (1840); a fine Painting of "St. Peter," by Bewick (selected, at great cost, as Prize of the London Art Union); a beautiful Water-colour Picture of "St. Augustine," by the celebrated Strutt (originally from Newstead Abbey); an original miniature Portrait of Lord Byron, from Newstead Abbey, and much admired by the late Colonel Wildman and others for its faithfulness and exquisite finish; two charming little pictures by Arrindell; a spirited ideal Portrait of "Count Radziwiłł," painted on commission for Mr. Blackwell, by the late George Burton; a fine gallery Picture, 10 ft. by 6 ft., "The Angel Visiting St. Peter in Prison," and other valuable works of art. Descriptive catalogues are now ready, and will admit the holders to view the effects on the 15th instant, between the hours of eleven o'clock and four.

The sale will commence each day at eleven o'clock. High-street Mart, Nottingham, May 7, 1861.

Cambridge.—Extremely Valuable Library of Classical and Philological Books.

WENTWORTH and SON are favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., of Trinity College, to SELL, by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, and three following days, at TWELVE o'clock, the above valuable LIBRARY, which will be removed from the residence, St. Peter's-terrace, Cambridge, to the new large Room, from 1st, Bridge-street, for convenience of sale; comprising some very important works on language, among which will be found the Lexicons of Freytag, Gollus, Gezenius, Hesevichs, Suidas, H. Stephens, Passow, Faccolotti, the Etymological Magnun, Campe, Menage, Richardson, Webster, &c., and many others in the Sanskrit and Oriental languages. The classics include the best editions of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Pindar, Aristotle, Homer, Virgil, Demosthenes, Thucydides, Plato, Xenophon, Plutarch, Plotinus, Diodorus Siculus, Cicero, Livy, Lucian, Athenaeus, &c.; works on Criticism, German Theology, and also the Theological Works of Hooker, Jewell, Jackson, Barrow, Gresswell, and others; the works of Shakespeare, Swift, Addison, Gibbon, Niebuhr, Hallam, Thirlwall, Grote, &c.

May be viewed on Tuesday, May 14, and catalogues had ten days prior to the sale, of WENTWORTH and SON, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Estate Agents, 23, St. Andrew's-street, Cambridge, and at 54, High Holborn, London.

Pall Mall.—The finished Works, Sketches, and Drawings of the late FRANCIS DABBY, Esq., A.R.A.

MESSRS. FOSTER are directed by the Administrator to SELL, by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, at ONE o'clock precisely, the WORKS of the late FRANCIS DABBY, Esq., including four important Pictures, exhibited at the Royal Academy; about twenty smaller Pictures; a number of Sketches in Oil; Water-colour drawings (painted from nature); and Pen-and-Ink Sketches. Many of them are the first thoughts for the Pictures painted by Mr. Danby, and others for works contemplated, all of the deepest interest, and illustrative of the high feeling and poetic sentiment of this justly distinguished ornament of the British School of Art.

54, Pall Mall.

The Cotman Collection.
MESSRS. SPELMAN respectfully inform the public that they are entrusted to SELL, unreservedly by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, MAY 16, at the Bazaar Rooms, St. Andrew's-street, Norwich, the Valuable and Genuine COLLECTION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS, RARE ENGRAVINGS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES, including his Normandy Sketches complete, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, &c., formerly the Property of the late JOHN SELL COTMAN, including upwards of 120 Water-colour Drawings by himself and his son, Miles Edmund Cotman.

The Collection can be viewed the day previous to the Sale. Catalogues will be posted free on application to Messrs. SPELMAN, Auctioneers, at Norwich and Great Yarmouth.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

TO the WHOLESALE STATIONERY TRADE.—A house, extensively engaged as paper-makers and wholesale stationers, is in WANT of an experienced MAN to represent it in the Midland Counties. Apply by letter, "Box W 12," Post-office, Manchester.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—WANTED to APPRENTICE a YOUTH, age 17, and well-educated. A premium will be given. Direct to "M. R.," Hiscoke's Library, Richmond, Surrey, S.W.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. WANTED, by a young man, age 20, a SITUATION in a Bookseller's or Fancy Stationer's business. Good character and highly respectable. Country preferred, and under-stands generally useful. Unexceptionable references. Address "G. N.," Post-office, Croydon.

WANTED, by a respectable young man, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT in a Retail Bookseller and Stationer's Establishment. He has had experience in the business. Apply to Mr. MATTHEWS, Bookseller, Colchester.

TO THE BOOKSELLING AND STATIONERY TRADE.—A Bookseller and Stationer, of twenty years' experience, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT, in a country town, to undertake the entire or partial management of a branch concern. Salary moderate. His wife (acquainted with French, Italian, and music) would, if desired, assist in the business. "H. D.," Mr. Thomas's, Linendrapers, Gomer-house, Fulham-road, Brompton.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. WANTED, a SITUATION as JUNIOR ASSISTANT, in town, by one who has been six years in his present one; age 19. Is competent to take orders for plain and relief stamping, wedding or mourning stationery, and understands the routine of a first-class shop. No objection to make himself generally useful. Unexceptionable references. Address "W. H. B.," Post-office, Retford.

TO MUSIC PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS.—The Advertiser has been accustomed to the Manuscript of the Music Department of a first-class Printing Office. Has also a thorough knowledge of Book Work, Jobbing, and General Printing. Seeks a similar SITUATION. First-class references, &c. Several excellent Music Hands also open to Engagement. Address "W. H.," Marr and Co., Type Founders, 37, Wellington-street, Strand.

BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and NEWS AGENCY.—PARTNERSHIP.—A HALF-SHARE in an old concern in Yorkshire, to be DISPOSED OF. To a young man, or a young lady having 150l. to 200l. to invest, it will be found an opportunity seldom to be met with; the proprietor having a large branch business requiring all his attention.

Further particulars on application to Mr. T. W. GRATTAN, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS of a PRINTER, BOOKSELLER, and STATIONER, in Yorkshire, to be DISPOSED OF; established twenty years. An excellent Weekly Newspaper is printed on the premises, and established six years ago. Returns over 2000l. per annum. Coming in 1000l.; or a practical printer with 500l. at command would be taken as partner. Address "YORK" (No. 566), 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

TO NEWS AGENTS and others.—An old-established City Trade.—To be DISPOSED OF. THE TRADE of a NEWS and ADVERTISING AGENT, established nearly 30 years. The net profits are 2500l. per annum. About 4500l. required.

Apply to Messrs. BAILY and NEWMAN, Auctioneers and Valuers, 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

PAPER MILL WANTED.—WANTED, to RENT on LEASE, a PAPER MILL, in perfect working order, with good water supply, and equal to the working up of from 20 to 25 tons of rags per week. The borders of the Thames or Medway preferred. Address F. WEST, Esq., 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. For DISPOSAL, in a pretty country town, a BUSINESS producing 3000l. a year. 4000l. required for stock, &c. No goodwill. Ill-health compels the proprietor to sell the concern. Address MR. HOLMES, No. 48, Paternoster-row.

SAVOY PRINTING COMPANY, Savoy-street, Strand.—Mr. E. T. SMITH, while reserving to himself the right to dispute all claims in respect of goods heretofore supplied to the above establishment, hereby gives public notice that he will NOT be ANSWERABLE or responsible for any current or future DEBT incurred by the said Savoy Printing Company.—27th April, 1861.

SUMMER TOUR.—A Graduate of Cambridge and Professor of German, well acquainted with the Continent for purposes, during July, taking a small party of young gentlemen through Belgium, up the Rhine, returning by Paris.—Apply to "H. H.," Messrs. Embling and Neal's, News and Advertising Agents, East-street, Brighton.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL MASTER. Wanted at Midsummer, in a Manchester school, a graduate of the London University. He must also be able to teach junior French. Salary 50*l.* for the first year. Box 3548, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH MASTER (resident) in a private school near Doncaster. Must be a good penman and experienced teacher, and able to prepare boys for the O. M. C. examination in history, geography, &c. Box 3550, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH ASSISTANT in a school. Must be thoroughly competent to teach his own language and German, and able to speak English fluently. Wanted from the present time till the middle of June. Box 3552, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER.—Required at Midsummer, in a school for the education and maintenance of the sons of poor clergymen of the Church of England, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and in holy orders: age between 28 and 40. Should be married, and his wife willing to interest herself in the general superintendence of the household. Salary and allowances about 450*l.* Applications and testimonials to be sent in by the 14th of May. Box 3554, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER for a Union school in Hertfordshire; must be unmarried or a widower without incumbrance. Salary 30*l.* furnished apartments, firing, washing, and 8*s.* weekly in lieu of rations. Applications, with full particulars and testimonials, to be sent in by the 14th May. Box 3555, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MATHEMATICAL TUTOR wanted in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park, three hours daily, five days weekly, to prepare for the Civil Service examinations; must be a graduate of a University. Terms, &c. Box 3558, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR, to take the charge of five boys, ages 8 to 14. Must be able to teach French, mathematics, Latin, and the usual branches of a sound English education; religious views Evangelical; a good disciplinarian and one accustomed to tuition is especially sought. Salary 50*l.*, with prospect of increase. Box 3560, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NON-RESIDENT ASSISTANT in a Brighton school, consisting of eighteen boys from 9 to 14 years of age. Required an undergraduate of Oxford or Cambridge, or a gentleman who has passed through one of the great public schools with distinction, to teach classics, including Latin composition and versification, arithmetic, Euclid, and the elements of algebra, also geography and history; he will be required to walk with his pupils occasionally. Terms 100*l.* board and lodging provided. Box 3562, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT. Wanted immediately, in a select school in Cheshire, a young man to take the junior department. Box 3564, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a ladies' school. Wanted immediately, a lady, about 23 years of age, to instruct the junior pupils in English only, and to take charge of the schoolroom after the hours of study. Must be steady and active. A small salary is offered. Box 3566, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farmhouse near Blandford, Dorset; must be of Church of England principles, and under 30 years of age. There are two boys and two girls all under 10 years of age. Attainments required, English, French, music, singing, dancing, and drawing. A comfortable home and 25*l.* per annum is offered. Nothing menial required. Box 3568, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farmhouse, to undertake the charge of five children, and instruct them in French, music, Latin, and dancing. One from the school preferred. Applicants to state terms, &c. Box 3570, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS and HOUSEKEEPER, to take the entire charge of the household concerns, and to educate a girl nine years old in English, French, and music. Applicants to state age, salary expected, and to give references. Box 3572, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MUSIC GOVERNESS in a ladies' school in the suburbs of London, north-west district. Must be experienced and able to give good references. Box 3574, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Required a well-educated lady to instruct two girls (aged 11 and 9) and a boy (6½ years old) in the usual branches of English, French, German, and music; a knowledge of the rudiments of Latin desirable. Applicants to state age and salary expected. A comfortable house in a quiet family residing in a country town. Box 3576, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR TEACHER in a ladies' college. Required a young lady to superintend the practice of the piano, and assist with the younger pupils. No salary is offered, as the young lady will enjoy unusual educational and other advantages. Box 3578, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a preparatory school for young gentlemen. Required, after the Midsummer vacation, an experienced lady to assist generally in the school duties, and to give lessons in music and French, which latter must have been acquired on the Continent. Salary according to experience and qualifications. Box 3580, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS without accomplishments; age from 25 to 30. Must be a member of the Church of England, good-tempered, have filled a similar situation, and be accustomed to children. Salary from 14*l.* to 16*l.* and laundress. Box 3582, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS who can speak fluent French required in a family residing at Richmond. A young lady just leaving school would not be objected to, and she will receive every kindness and consideration, only a nominal salary being given for the first three months. Box 3584, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for reply.

AS DAILY TUTOR; in or near London preferred, otherwise abroad, and in a good family; age 35. Teaches elementary classics, mathematics, English, arithmetic, geography, writing, history, &c. &c. Has been twice master in a training college, and three years tutor in a nobleman's family in Hungary. Can give many references to ladies and gentlemen in England; is a good companion for youths, and of very great and varied experience. Box 3579, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DRAWING MASTER. Teaches model drawing, figure, flower, landscape, architectural, &c. Was formerly a student of the Institute of Science and Art. Terms moderate. Box 3581, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH MASTER on the Continent. A gentleman of moderately independent income, and long accustomed to private tuition, being desirous to acquire the German or Italian languages, and to perfect himself in French conversation, wishes for an engagement where he would be treated as an equal. References exchanged. Box 3583, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, and DRAWING MASTER; age 33. Has had twelve years' experience; is patient, and a good disciplinarian. Can teach English generally, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing, painting in water-colours, and bookbinding; possesses a good knowledge of French, drilling, trigonometry, field measuring, and fortifications. Salary 50*l.* to 70*l.* Box 3585, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS HINDOSTANI TEACHER in a school; age 31; was born and resided for more than twenty years in India; possesses high testimonials. Would be happy to receive or to visit private pupils. Terms, four guineas per quarter, two lessons a week. Box 3587, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER (non-resident) in a school, or VISITING TUTOR; in or near London preferred. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge (high Senior Optime), and fully qualified to teach mathematics, moderate classics and French, English subjects, chemistry, elementary Hebrew, &c. Terms moderate. Box 3589, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSIC TEACHER in schools or private families; age 25. Teaches harmony, composition, and pianoforte playing. Has had 7 years' practical and theoretical experience in various families, to which reference can be made, also in schools, where appointments have been held for the terms of three and five years. Is the author of several published works, and was formerly pupil of Dr. Sternale Bennett, Mr. Alex. Billet, and Mr. G. A. Macfarren. Terms for each pupil in schools one guinea per quarter; for private pupils six lessons for one guinea. Box 3591, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NON-RESIDENT TUTOR, in or near London, for a few hours daily or weekly, or as **RESIDENT TUTOR** in any locality. Is fully competent to teach classics, French, junior mathematics, and thorough English; has had several years' experience in tuition, and possesses very strong testimonials as to tact in the management of youth. Terms, if resident from 70*l.* to 80*l.*, if non-resident according to circumstances. Box 3593, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, with a house for the pupil. A gentleman, living near the Regent's Park, having a pupil residing with him who attends lectures at King's College during the day, and reads with him in the evening, wishes to meet with another. Terms two guineas a week, including board and residence. Box 3595, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, by a gentleman, who is married and possessor of considerable experience in tuition, formerly of Winchester College and Oxford. He gives instruction in Greek, Latin, prose and verse composition, arithmetic, &c. Terms moderate; if at advertiser's residence near Portman-square, 2*s.* per hour. High testimonials, and references to clergymen and others. Box 3597, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE MATHEMATICAL TUTOR, by a high Wrangler, to receive or attend pupils in the afternoon or evening in London. Box 3599, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, by a gentleman who has had many years' experience in tuition, and has received the highest testimonials from the parents of former pupils. He prepares for the public schools, the Universities, and the civil and military examinations. Pupils can be instructed at their own houses, or at the advertiser's in the neighbourhood of Connaught-square, W. The terms vary from 1 to 3 guineas per week. Box 3601, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, or as ASSISTANT MASTER in a good school, by a young gentleman who now seeks his first scholastic engagement. He is well able to teach English generally, junior classics, French, and some departments of natural science. Can obtain good testimonials and give satisfactory references. Box 3603, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, at the pupil's or his own residence in the neighbourhood of Portman-square. Teaches Greek and Latin classics, including prose and verse composition, Euclid, arithmetic, &c. Was formerly of Winchester school, and subsequently of Pembroke College, Oxford. Has had 15 years' experience in tuition. Terms moderate. Box 3605, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, in law, classics, logic, political economy, English composition, &c. by an M.A. who has obtained prizes in the above-mentioned subjects. Testimonials can be seen at the Critic's office. Terms moderate. Box 3607, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, within an easy distance of St. Paul's Cathedral. A graduate of Oxford in holy orders would be happy to receive into his family one or two pupils as boarders for the public schools, and to assist them in the preparation of their studies; or he would be happy to read for two or three hours daily with any youth who may be preparing himself for the military or civil service examinations, or for matriculation at either of the universities. The highest references. Box 3609, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of Arabic, Turkish, and Modern Greek, by a gentleman who has long resided in the East, and has also held a government appointment there; locality London. Terms moderate. Box 3611, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of Oriental and European languages. A linguist of standing, experience, and success in tuition, and who holds a chair in one of the London colleges, prepares candidates for the Indian civil service and others in Arabic, Hindustani, French, German, and Italian. For particulars as to terms, &c., address Box 3613, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR during the Midsummer vacation (about 6 weeks), in any part of England, resident or non-resident; age 32. Teaches the Greek and Latin classics, French, and elementary mathematics. Has had considerable experience in the instruction of pupils from the age of 8 to 20. Is now engaged as private tutor in a family, with whom he has been upwards of 7 years. Box 3615, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a school or private family; age 22. Teaches English generally, junior French, and mathematics, Latin, and Greek. Experience three years. Good references in London and Brighton. Salary 25*l.* Box 3617, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR or MASTER, by a member of the University of Oxford, and who has had six years' experience in tuition. The best testimonials can be given, and references. Salary required from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per annum. Age 25. Box 3619, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family or school; age 23; educated for eight years at a public school, and was 14th in Classical Tripos, and Foundation Scholar of Emmanuel Coll. Camb. Knows well arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, and mechanics. Was temporarily second master of an Essex grammar school. Salary not less than 100*l.* according to time. Box 3621, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a gentleman's family, by a Cambridge graduate. Is competent to teach high classics, usual mathematics, good French, elementary German (can speak it), and the usual English subjects, with drawing; age 22. Possesses good testimonials; remuneration of a primary consideration; would not object to travel. Box 3623, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR or ASSISTANT, after the Midsummer vacation, and in or near London; age over 18. Teaches elementary Latin, Greek, arithmetic, &c. Would study to qualify himself in the mean time for such duties as may be required. A small salary required. Box 3625, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family, or French and drawing master in a private school, by a Protestant gentleman of noble family, and native of Paris; age 25. Has had three years' experience in England; has travelled much on the Continent, and would have no objection to travel again. Box 3627, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER (non-resident) in a grammar school, by a graduate of Cambridge, who has been five years in holy orders, has taken private pupils, is 30 years of age, married, and has private means. He is competent to teach classics, elementary mathematics, natural sciences, &c. Has good testimonials; remuneration of a primary consideration; would not object to travel. If the school were situated in a pleasant town on the sea coast, where occasional Sunday duty could be obtained, less would be accepted. Box 3629, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a grammar school. Teaches classics, Ovid, Caesar, Virgil, Xenophon, Homer, mathematics, arithmetic, algebra (to simple equations), and Euclid (I-3). Salary 30*l.* References to clergymen; has had one year's experience in tuition. Box 3631, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school or TUTOR in a private family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in classics, French (acquired in France), and English. Respectable references will be given. Terms moderate. Box 3633, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school, or TUTOR in a family, now or at Midsummer. Advertiser is in his 19th year, and can teach Latin, French, Euclid, algebra, arithmetic, English generally, drilling, &c. Was educated at a grammar school, where he was subsequently engaged up to Easter last as second master; possesses a good testimonial. Box 3635, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a school, by a young man who is capable of instructing in drawing and the usual English subjects. Has been for the last nine months in a collegiate school. Will be disengaged at Midsummer. Opportunities of improvement will be more appreciated than much salary. Good testimonials. Box 3637, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ORGANIST and JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a public school or college. Is a beautiful penman, and can teach English generally, and junior Latin. Has had four years' experience as organist in a large church. Possesses high testimonials. Box 3639, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children in a school or family, in or near London; age 19. Teaches English, music, French, and the rudiments of Latin. Has had three years' experience in tuition; possesses a good temper, patience, and firmness. No objection to little boys. Salary 30*l.* Good references. Box 3641, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in or near London; age 24. Teaches fluent French, good music, English, and the rudiments of drawing. Has two years' experience in tuition. Would not object to take the entire charge of her pupils. Salary from 40*l.* to 50*l.* Box 3643, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school. A young lady, with excellent references, aged 21, of respectable family, and very fond of children, wishes for an engagement where the pupils are young. She is competent to teach the rudiments of French and music. The country preferred. Reference to a sector who has known her family early twenty years. Box 3645, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; age 28. Teaches English in all its branches, French, music, and drawing. Has had considerable experience in tuition, and been accustomed to pupils from eight to nineteen years of age. Her present engagement will terminate at Midsummer. Salary 50*l*. The North of England objected to. Box 6947, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a young lady from Germany. She is perfectly competent to teach German, French, and music, in which latter accomplishment she is a proficient, having been for some time in the musical school at Cologne. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Good references. Box 6949, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in the family of an Evangelical clergyman or layman; Shropshire or an adjacent county preferred; age 29. Has had three years' experience in tuition, and is competent to teach English, music, French, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin. Has lately returned from Paris after a residence of some months. Salary 30*l* guineas, with laundress. Good references. Box 6951, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, daily or resident, in a school or family; the neighbourhood of London preferred; age 24. Teaches English, music, drawing, and French (grammatically). Has had six years' experience in tuition. Salary not less than 20*l*, with laundress. Box 6953, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION; a clergyman's family, and in the country, preferred; age 24. Teaches English generally, French, music, drawing, and Latin as far as Virgil. Has occupied the position of governess in families for many years. Salary 40*l*. Box 6955, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; the country preferred; age 23. Is qualified to instruct thoroughly in English, plain-fort, singing, drawing, French, and elementary German. Has been governess for two years in a private family. Salary 60*l* and laundress. Box 6957, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; a non-resident engage- ment, and in or near London, would be preferred; age 31. Teaches English in all its branches, music, French, Latin, and drawing. Has had upwards of nine years' experience in tuition. Salary 40*l*. Box 6959, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, or to take CHARGE of young ladies returning to India or the Colonies. Is a good reader and amanuensis, and can instruct in the usual branches of an English education, with French and Italian. Can offer numerous highly-recommended references; age 41. Box 6961, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or private school, by a lady who has had eight years' experience in tuition, and can give unexceptionable references. She teaches English generally, with the rudiments of French, music, and drawing. Age 30. Box 6963, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE ARE SORRY TO SEE, from the intelligence in our "Booksellers' Record" department, that the sale of the first part of M. LIBRI's printed books has not been quite so successful as could have been desired. It is a bad season for sales by auction in England. The political atmosphere is charged with electricity, and holders of the "conducting medium" keep it carefully, for fear of danger. Unless bolstered up by some particular clique, the experiment of disposing of property by this means has for many months been notoriously unsuccessful; and M. LIBRI has been especially unfortunate in this respect, for we understand that little more than one-third of the sum was obtained which the collection was expected to realise. Close upon the heels of this mishap comes a statement of M. LIBRI's case as regards his persecutions in France, and a petition from his wife to the French Senate. This lady says:

An error of justice committed against the person of my husband during the disorders of one of our revolutions still remains unrepaired.

You will not refuse to listen to the claims of a woman who lays her complaint before you in the hope that you will annihilate the effects of that lamentable act. Therefore I take the liberty of bringing before you a note, wherein are concisely set forth those facts to which I have deemed it necessary to draw your unbiased attention. These facts are borne out by documents and verified by the signatures of many persons, whose names are sufficient guarantee how honourable is the cause which I submit to your judgment.

Confiding in that judgment, in your equity, in the powers conferred upon you by our Constitution, Messieurs les Senateurs, I fearlessly address myself to you, in the hope that you will find in our laws the means of quashing an irregular prosecution, of stigmatising a culpable report, of annulling an erroneous judgment; and that, should you not possess them, you will feel the necessity of repairing so lamentable an omission.

MÉLANIE LIBRI.

The statement of facts appended to this petition sets forth that M. LIBRI, who was born in Florence, had, before the Revolutions of 1848, devoted himself to the cultivation of knowledge. That he made for himself many enemies, some of whom came into power in 1848, when they had the opportunity of gratifying their evil feelings against him. That he had made a considerable collection of books, and, when his enemies came into power, they accused him of having stolen many of these from the public libraries. Proceedings were instituted against him, and witnesses were selected who were notorious for their personal enmity towards him. M. LIBRI withdrew to England, protesting against a prosecution conducted in such a one-sided manner. His enemies, however, remained in possession of his collections, and dealt with them as they pleased.

As they found in the course of their investigations, that one of their body did not share in the prejudices of his coadjutors, they had him removed from the commission. They sought throughout France to find amid the long standing and notorious confusion of our public libraries, some pretexts for accusations against M. Libri, not even taking the trouble to conceal their bias and their animosity. For nearly two years they had at their disposal all the books and all the papers of M. Libri, without the magistrates having, before handing those books and papers to them, taken any of those precautionary measures due to an accused man. They were permitted, sometimes together, sometimes singly, sometimes in company with persons having nothing to do with the investigation, to pass in and out, to bring and carry away books, and amid this culpable confusion they even dropped books upon the stairs leading to M. Libri's apartments in the Sorbonne; thus they rendered it impossible to ascertain the identity of the objects and articles upon which they were about to found their accusations. Neither books nor papers were scheduled, nor noted, nor marked, nor kept under seal, as required by law, and those which were sent to the authorities as supporting the charge were not even counted! Another thing still more inexplicable is, that one of these books left on the desk of one of the magistrates mysteriously disappeared. Another, removed from the Record Office no one knew how, was sold, after the judgment, at a public sale. The entire proceeding bearing the impress of its origin, and of the then unsettled state of public feeling, was carried on under the influence of the most lamentable prejudice. Upon the examination of witnesses depositions favourable to M. Libri were refused to be heard; the answers were sought to be dictated, the meaning was distorted, now by mutilating the depositions, and then by using intimidation to compel the witnesses to sign what they had never stated; and M. Guizot having made a declaration before a Judge of Instruction that while he held office M. Libri had offered to bestow as a gift all his collections on the Royal Library, this declaration, which in itself annihilated the accusation, was ignored, and beyond even that it was continued to be denied that M. Guizot had attested to that fact.

The end of these proceedings (against which M. LIBRI vehemently protested, the legality of which he utterly refused to acknowledge) was that M. LIBRI was sentenced in his absence "for having stolen from our public libraries articles which they did not claim, and books which they could not claim, for they were still upon the shelves from which they had never been removed, and others which had long since been in the British Museum, or elsewhere." This sentence has been partially reversed. The Minister of Public Instruction directed the restoration of those remains of M. LIBRI's library which had been sequestered, and appointed a commission, composed of the Marquis d'AUDIFFRET, MM. SAINTE-BEUVE and MERLIN, to investigate the bibliographical details of the affair. The report of these gentlemen has been entirely favourable to M. LIBRI; and the Minister of Justice has expressed his regret for all the irregularities he found in the case, and felt bound to admit that M. LIBRI had been the victim of "angry passions long unrestrained." The sentence pronounced upon M. LIBRI still, however, as a matter of form, is in existence, and the petition of Mme. LIBRI requests that it shall be at once annulled. Public opinion, both in France and England, will, we think, support her prayer.

POETS are said to form a *genus irritabile*, but they are nothing to philosophers, if Mr. BABBAGE may be taken as a fair specimen of the latter class. Squaring the circle exasperates the operator even more than racking the brains for rhymes which will not come. We may assume that our readers are familiar with the police case in which Mr. BABBAGE was concerned last week, and which led to the imprisonment for one month of four German lads who had been unfortunate enough to play some ill-tuned musical instruments within his hearing. We are quite willing to grant that the music of a street-band is in general not quite equal to that of the spheres, but we cannot help regretting that this crusade against street-music is commanded by, if not composed of, Mr. BABBAGE solus. Possibly the Cambridge mathematician holds with *Mistress Honour's* sentiments as revealed in "Tom Jones," who maintains that it is less wicked to annoy all the world than one's dear self. Even a philosopher is but a unit of humanity; and our children and maid-servants, who are perhaps the heartiest patrons of street music, are many. How is it, again, that of late years Mr. BABBAGE has only been heard of in connection with organ-grinders; and what is the stupendous scientific work which all the organ-grinders and trombone-players in London seem to have banded together to interrupt for years past? Is the POPE or the KING of SARDINIA in this conspiracy; or is it the desperate concoction of some rival mathematician who fears that Mr. BABBAGE may forestal him in some great unborn discovery? Thirty years ago this gentleman published a work called "Reflections on the Decline of Science in England, and some of its Causes." This book we have never had an opportunity of inspecting, but we have no doubt whatever that street music will be found foremost among the causes enumerated. We may note the mathematical accuracy with which Mr. BABBAGE keeps the tale of the offences committed against him. One hundred and sixty-four times has he forgiven those who will persist in thinking that he likes music; but the hundred and sixty-fifth time breaks the camel's back, or rather the mathematician's patience, and he appeals to the protection of his country's laws. It might furnish materials for a curious psychological inquiry as to whether Mr. BABBAGE's hatred to sweet sounds has been superinduced by his peculiar pursuits or is inborn in him. The study of mathematics is often said to be adverse to the development of the poetical faculties. The Wrangler (as Mr. BABBAGE will probably know from his Cambridge experiences) seldom carries off the prize for poetry. Still, Mr. BABBAGE's antipathy to music is so remarkable, that we cannot but suppose that it is partly ingrained in him. We must, however, remember the eccentricities of genius. SCALIGER invariably trembled all over at the sight of water-cresses. If ERASMUS happened to smell fish, he tells us that he immediately felt feverish. TYCHO BRAHE's knees knocked together at the sight of a hare. BACON, at one time of his life, is said to have had periodical fainting fits at each eclipse of the moon! An organ-boy is Mr. BABBAGE's *bête noire*. He can withstand water-cresses, fish, hares, and he does not faint at an eclipse of the moon; but the sound of an organ upsets all his native equanimity, and makes him feel that he is a philosopher divested of all human sympathies.

The "Poet Close" (with regard to whose case we shall shortly have something definite to announce) has favoured us with a sample of his vituperative ability, in return for the compliment we paid him in reviewing his works. In his last handbill he says:

In reply to the sneers of the wise Editor of the London CRITIC [who longs to put his Fingers in Mr. Close's Dish, who never thanked him for the Stamps sent!] he begs to say that had this Hungry "Critic" (!!) only got a slice of the same Royal Loaf, he would, like Jack Horner, be "sucking his thumbs" in a corner, too happy to say "boo to a Goose!" In the mean time we can excuse the contemptable jealousy of a Dog in the Manger who hates "that excellence it cannot reach," and having given this ungrateful "sorry dog" a bone to pick, we leave him to the full enjoyment of his Spleen.—J. CLOSE.

In a recent issue of his "Poetical Works" Mr. CLOSE (under the guise of "Delta" of the *Penrith Chronicle*) gives an account of the manner in which he received the intelligence of his pension:

Calling to see and congratulate Mr. Close on his new Honours and the Smile of his Sovereign (last Tuesday, April 23rd), we found him stripped in his shirt sleeves,—busy, as usual, in his office, printing a large Double-crown Sale Bill, which, he told us, John Dickinson, Esq., Solicitor, of Brough, Sowerby, had kindly brought him. . . .

We may add, that instead of *spoiling* Mr. Close (as some seem to think, no doubt judging him by *themselves*), he is more humble than ever; nay, he told us that for three days he did little else but smoke and shed tears, so completely overpowered by the sudden change! . . .

His Wife wished him to give 5s. to the Bell-ringers; "No, no; *Kirkby-Stephen Church Bells shall never ring for me, living or dead!*" said he. And instead of this, wisely divided that sum between two poor Ministers—a Primitive and a Baptist. He was delighted, he told us, saying, "Now I can afford to give the poor Ranter Preachers a *cup of Tea* when they call. Oh, how happy shall I be, to do what my Father did." Thus the world may judge if the *Queen's Smile* has spoiled our Poet. . . .

When dangling his daughter on his knee, he tells us "There is no happier man in the three kingdoms!" and now will devote all his energies to publish his Poems, and prepare his *Strange Eventful Life* for the Press.

We may expect shortly a grand Epic Poem on the Poet's Birth-place and Pedigree; with Views of Gunnerside—and also Dyke Heads,—the Farm House, on the Estate of Lord Wensleydale, in Swaledale, where he was born.

There are to all appearance several literary gentlemen wandering about with plenty of money and even more benevolence in their possession, which they wish to get rid of, if they can only thus aid

their fellow-creatures. The National Book Union is quite a unique institution, or, at least, very nearly so; as we believe it has only had one predecessor, the very many merits of which seem to have scarcely met with due appreciation. This new institution is, we trust, based on a more solid foundation. Its main purpose is apparently to teach the young idea how to shoot, and the old idea how not to remain stagnant. A number of eminent literary gentlemen have very kindly thrown together some of the money, the talents, and the benevolence in their possession, chiefly to benefit their fellow-creatures, and partly to put money into their own purses. Let any one subscribe one guinea (which, be it known, may be paid in weekly instalments any time within the year by the aid of pence or postage stamps), and he will see what he will see. Seriously, he will get a book, which no doubt will be a good one, chosen by a number of excellent judges, without any reference whatever to the present state of his library; and if he be very lucky, he will also get, as a prize, some other works which he possibly may want, and which he most probably will not. One circumstance we feel inclined to regret. Some of the patrons whose names are given have written very good books, and others rather bad books. Now, the bad books will either have to force admission into subscribers' libraries with the good, or the good will be excluded with the bad. We suppose, at least, that the patrons will have some voice in the admission of the books in question; and if a particular patron has impartiality enough to exclude his own book, simply because it is a bad one, we can only say that it is an enormous pity that a person possessing so much equanimity should have ever tried his prentice hand on composition. In a word, the speculation, as a mercantile one, must almost necessarily prove a failure, for many reasons; and among them, because the subscriber is restricted to a choice of books which he may or may not want.

Both at the private view on Friday last, at the Academy's Exhibition, and at the opening public day (Monday), the crowd of visitors was greater than we remember on any previous occasion; the alterations proving, doubtless, one source of attraction. The dinner on Saturday also was more numerous than usual. On that occasion the usual complimentary and semi-patronising speeches were freely bandied about between the President and the country's leading statesmen, who delight to honour these displays with the light of their countenance. In default of HER MAJESTY, absent by reason of her mourning for the death of the late DUCHESS OF KENT, the PRINCE CONSORT, "accompanied by some of the younger members of the Royal family," had visited the exhibition in private on the Thursday, and, as we from the President's speech

learn with grateful relief, "was pleased on that occasion to express his great approbation of the works inspected by him," as well as of the alterations. The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE in his speech gracefully alluded to the interesting fact that at the same board were that day sitting side by side two brothers, one distinguished in the arts, the other in arms: the accomplished portrait-painter, FRANCIS GRANT, R.A., and his brother, Sir HOPE GRANT, the distinguished general, who has just returned from China after a campaign which has made him famous. Lord ELGIN expressed his regret at having, in the performance of what he had felt to be his duty, been an accessory to "the destruction of that collection of summer-houses and kiosks, already, and previously to any act of his, rifled of their contents, which was dignified by the title of Summer Palace of the Chinese Emperor." Lord CAMPBELL, though "no connoisseur," boldly declared the English school, as yearly represented in Trafalgar-square, superior to that of all contemporary Continental nation; and thought a foreign connoisseur could hardly visit South Kensington without envy. As for the speaker's countryman, Mr. T. FAED, his "fame already rivals that of the immortal WILKIE." And so on.

The new United States Minister, who has arrived to replace Mr. DALLAS, is a person who has earned a name well known in the world of letters. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the son of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, edited a collection of the "Letters of Mrs. Adams" (which has attained a fourth edition), and wrote and edited the "Life and Works of John Adams," his grandfather, in ten volumes. JOHN ADAMS was the first American Minister received at St. James's; and it was to him that GEORGE III. made the memorable speech, to the effect that, of all the men in England, he was the most sorry to see him there. Thirty years after JOHN ADAMS's departure came his son JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as Minister, and brought with him his son, the present Minister, then a boy of eight years old. Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is not to be confounded with Mr. FRANCIS COLBURN ADAMS, who was an *attaché* to Mr. BUCHANAN's Embassy, and who distinguished himself in literature by the publication of a work in two volumes, entitled "Our World."

Mr. C. R. WELD, who has for many years occupied the post of Secretary to the Royal Society, and who wrote an excellent "History of the Royal Society," has resigned, and Mr. WALTER WHITE, the Clerk to the Society, has been appointed in his place by the Council. Mr. WALTER WHITE is already well known to the literary world as the author of several interesting and very popular volumes of pedestrian travel, and there can be no doubt that he will fulfil his new duties becomingly and efficiently.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHY.

Daniel Manin. PAR HENRI MARTIN. Paris: Furne.

EXCEPT BITTER PARTISANS, fierce obstructives, and blind reactionaries, there are few who do not wish well to the cause of Italy; but many of those who wish best to the cause believe least in the possibility of the regeneration. It was not Austrian despotism, nor Neapolitan tyranny, nor Papal thralldom, which alone had to be vanquished; but we had a people before us of corrupt and effeminate manners, whose worst slavery was that to their own vices, whose only weapon against superstition was scepticism, and who seemed as incapable of living faith as of heroic action. Nevertheless, if we are to be no more than barely just, we must confess that in a season of severest trial the Italians have manifested some of the antique virtues, and that self-control which, still more than the most daring courage, is strength and victory. But the most terrible part of the drama has yet to be played; and, though fearing, we hope.

The most brilliant name of recent days in Italy is that of Garibaldi; the purest and the divinest is that of Daniel Manin. This noble soul has here found a worthy biographer. Besides numerous other works, Henri Martin has written what is regarded as, on the whole, the best history of France; which has, however, been reproached for the somewhat pardonable faults of excessive elaboration, fastidious minuteness, morbid conscientiousness, and that pedantic parade of authorities which weakens the historical style, wearies the reader, and is a gross artistical defect. Some of these blemishes we find in the present volume. The narration is not rapid enough. It is so crammed with confirmatory or illustrative documents as occasionally to be as dull as the dulllest parliamentary blue-book. In the main the historical inquirer effaces the historical painter, and we are furnished with the materials for Manin's biography rather than with the biography itself. Vivid and eloquent pages, however, abound; the figure of Manin always retains its moral elevation, its individuality, though, with singular neglect of pictorial grouping, other coarse and common figures are allowed incessantly and tumultuously to crowd round it: the author's profound and affectionate admiration for Manin, and his intense sympathy with the Venetian contest, are enough of themselves to compensate for what is lacking in literary excellence.

One of Napoleon Bonaparte's basest and most selfish deeds was the cession of Venice to Austria at the peace of Campo Formio, in October 1797. This cruel and impolitic act was contrary not only to the wish but the express command of the French Directory, which, in accordance with the chivalrous and generous spirit which for the most part animated the French Republic, proved its willingness to help in the complete emancipation of Italy. But Austria had as little right to take as Napoleon to give Venice, which, however fallen from its ancient glory, had maintained its independence. Venice, not forgetful of its exploits and influence for so many ages, died with dignity. How Austria ruled Venice it is unnecessary to say. There are four characteristics to which Austria is persistently and invariably faithful—insolence, perjury, brutality, and rapacity. Something may be uttered in defence of all forms of oppression except Austrian oppression. After holding Venice for eight years, the Austrians were thrust forth by the same potent hand which had placed them there, and Venice was incorporated with the French Empire. When Napoleon fell, Austria resumed its sway at Venice. In 1820 there was a great Italian movement, in which Venice, as if dead alike to the past and the future, took no share. The July Revolution of 1830 had its reverberation throughout Europe in 1831; there were formidable insurrections in Italy, which Austria bloodily suppressed. This time Venice had prepared to take its portion of the peril for the common country; but the Austrian chains were too heavy to permit more than the shudder and shriek of anguish. The advent of Pius IX. to the Pontifical throne excited, as it is known, the wildest enthusiasm in Italy. By the February Revolution of 1848 this enthusiasm was kindled into a feverish and irrepressible energy, which seemed capable of mighty things, and destined to achieve them. A month after the February Revolution Venice had expelled the Austrians. In August 1849 these barbarians again entered the city. Meanwhile King Charles Albert fought bravely and patriotically for Italy, but brought ruin both on Italy and himself by his want of political and military talent. Deliverance for Italy there henceforth seemed to be none. Suddenly in the spring of 1859 the French troops burst into the Italian plains, and almost through sheer valour gained one or two great battles, for there was little generalship on either side. Just when generalship began to be needed

Louis Napoleon withdrew from the contest, taking, like a huckster, two large slices of Italy for his trouble. He had promised to make Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic, and the Venetians had trusted and hoped in his vaunting words; but, having pocketed his wages, he left them to their slavery and their despair. Heavy is the yoke upon their neck; their city is their prison; for the moment everything is lonely and dark. Is redemption drawing nigh? Or is it yet far off?

Let the coming fate of Venice be what it may, the Venetians have gained immortal renown by the defence of their city against the Austrians. It will ever be viewed as one of the grandest episodes in history. But it was Daniel Manin himself, panoplied with the most beautiful attributes of the martyr, who put the soul of martyrdom into the Venetians.

Daniel Manin was born at Venice on the 4th May 1804. He was of Jewish race. His grandfather, Samuel Medina, about the middle of the last century embraced Christianity; he was fourscore years old when baptised. It is supposed that he adopted the name of Manin in gratitude for protection afforded to him and his by the patrician family to which the last Doge of Venice belonged. The father of Daniel Manin was a barrister. He and Daniel's preceptor, Foramiti, were ardent republicans, and implanted in the youth their own principles. Daniel, destined for his father's profession, was well educated. At fifteen he translated from the Hebrew the apocryphal Book of Enoch; at seventeen he took the degree of Doctor of Laws. He married at twenty-one a woman who, besides being the most affectionate of wives, sympathised with all his patriotic aspirations, sustained him in all his public efforts. As governed by the Austrians, Venice offered small scope for the talents of a barrister with republican sentiments. In the mode of conducting affairs one half was police, the other inquisition. Manin was able to be little more than a consulting barrister in civil cases; in criminal cases advocates were not allowed; confrontation of witnesses, publicity, and discussion were alike forbidden. To add to his scanty income, Manin translated the French work of Pothier on Roman Law, and wrote a Dictionary of the Venetian dialect. The vision of Venetian liberty haunted Manin from his childhood; but he had the sagacity and pertinacity along with the imagination of the Hebrews. He was one of the enthusiasts who are willing to wait, whom the practical does not repel, and whom even the prosaic cannot weary. Perhaps also his legal education disposed him to do everything by strictly legal means. These were a few of the benefits which Venice owed to Austrian sway, and which Henri Martin records:—in geographical extent the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom formed the eighteenth part of the Austrian empire, in population the seventh, yet it had to bear the fourth part of the public charges; almost all the Government situations were in the hands of foreigners; by a monstrous prohibitive system, Italian producers and consumers were entirely sacrificed to Austrian producers. Milan and Venice were allowed to flourish only so far as they could help the prosperity of Vienna and Trieste. It was these and the like iniquities that Manin determined to overthrow, as respected Venice at least. Manin was the decided foe of secret conspiracies, of theatrical displays, of passionate appeals to a passionate people. With reason Henri Martin rejects the comparison which has been made between Manin and O'Connell; for Manin had nothing of the agitator, while he had a prophetic earnestness, a self-devotedness, joined to an administrative ability, of which we discover no traces in the famous Celtic orator. Manin had long been conspicuous for suggesting or for sharing in every rational plan likely to promote improvement in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom when, in December 1847, he drew up with consummate eloquence and address a petition, which was presented to the Venetian Assembly, and to which no signature but his own was appended. The act was strictly legal; but, as if he had been guilty of high treason, the Cabinet at Vienna ordered his immediate arrest. It was exactly the thing wanted to make Manin universally popular, though it was for something far higher than popularity that Manin had been toiling. After he had been in prison about two months, waiting for what Austrian mercy might decree, the fury of the people, kindled by the revolutions which had spread from Paris, tore him, in March 1848, from his dungeon, to place him at the head of the republic which, on the ruins of Austrian supremacy, had been created. To tell how Manin ruled for a year and a half is to delineate what for its epical sublimity has an interest far apart from that of politics. Though theoretically a republican, and though yearning and striving to secure the independence of Venice as a republic, Manin yet considered that the freedom of Venice should be subordinate to the freedom of Italy. It was enough if the Austrian yoke was broken: what the Italians as a whole decreed he would, without any pedantic crotchets, have been willing to accept. Most manifest was it, that alone Venice could not resist Austria. The assistance of England and of France was sought. The various governments or administrations to which the February Revolution had in France given birth were so weak, vacillating, and cowardly, that few lamented when the rough, unscrupulous hand of Louis Napoleon hurled the doctrinaires and drivellers aside. Still, hampered as they were by their own imbecility, and by the dread of the Stock Exchange, Lamartine and the other sentimentalists would have been glad to give the Italians the help of sharp French bayonets as well as of pleasant French speeches, if Charles Albert had not, in a few famous words, declared that Italy was able to be its own saviour. Something also,

too broadly, was said by the French about Savoy as the price of effectual service given. We are sorry that a man whom we so thoroughly respect as Henri Martin should deem this question of ample wages one that France might very reasonably entertain. He sneers at England for not being chivalrous enough to make war for an idea; but it is England precisely which has displayed most disinterestedness in European quarrels. What was England's reward for thrusting back the Bourbons on France, or for expelling the French from Spain? Surely, signal ingratitude, and no extension of territory. In truth, though the English exhibit less alacrity than the French to enter on war, they have been freer from selfishness than the French in recent European conflicts. Our author thinks that if the French Republic had assisted Italy at the very outset its own existence would have been prolonged, and civil broils in France would have been prevented. This seems probable enough, and yet we can scarcely regret that the Venetians were left to their own scanty resources. The beautiful martyrdom would not otherwise have been complete. In Venice there were spies, traitors, anarchists, and a leaven of socialism. These elements Manin had to subdue: partly by skill, partly by stern resolution, they were subdued. Factions ceased in a city where they had always been rife; and the only rivalry was who should sacrifice most, who should give the most bounteously, who should rush the boldest into danger. To all other evils cholera and famine were at last added, every privation was willingly borne. The longer the struggle lasted, the more despairing it grew, the more devoted were the people to Manin, who, to the genius and vigour of a consummate statesman, united the simplicity of a child and the self-denial of a saint. In Manin and his family were symbolised the sufferings of Venice. He himself was often seriously ill, sometimes fainting, after addressing his fellow-citizens or any extraordinary effort. One of his married sisters, Ernesta Vezzoli, had, before the Venetian Revolution began, been profoundly affected by seeing an Italian deliberately murdered by Austrian soldiers; the news of her brother's arrest killed her. Manin's daughter Emilia, a gifted and angelic creature, with whom his richest, tenderest existence was entwined, was tortured by a terrible nervous disease. It was after weary watchings day and night by her bedside that he had to attend to the most various and pressing public affairs. Salary from the funds of the State he refused. The profits of a new edition of a law book, of which he was the author, were the sole support of himself and his family. Living as poorly as the poorest in the city, he inspired the poorest to manifest still higher virtues than the ability to live on a crust. But miracles of renouncement and valour were in vain. Surrender became inevitable. After having written to the Austrians about the terms of capitulation, Manin addressed the assembled Venetians for the last time. It was a grand but mournful moment. Never till then had he known how much he was beloved and adored. This only made his parting the sadder from heroes all of whom were to him as brothers. The same day that the Austrians entered Venice, Manin embarked in a French war steamer. He had scarcely (October 1849) landed at Marseilles, when he had the grief to lose his wife by cholera. The remaining days of his exile were spent at Paris. Friends gathered round him there, but he declined to accept anything from their generosity. He who had been President of the Venetian Republic, he whom the sage instincts of the people had created dictator, was content to gain a livelihood by teaching that divine Italian language which had so often glowed and throbbed before Venetian multitudes with the breath of his Hebrew heart. At the couch of his sick child, he still clung to his hopes and his faith. But when, in January 1854, his Emilia died, at the age of eighteen, though the patriot might continue to believe in brighter days for Italy, the stricken father knew that he could not long survive the awful blow. His final political creed was in favour of a united Italy, and for this creed he sent eloquent pleadings to English, French, and Italian journals. He died on the 22nd September 1857. Let us reverence him as one of the illustrious dead; let us weep over him as over one sorely afflicted, tragically tried. We can all in our way follow the example of him, the hero, the martyr, the saint; for in the humblest home, and on the most splendid and fulminating scene, God demands from us evermore the same virtues.

ATTICUS.

The Life of Richard Porson, M.A., Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge from 1792 to 1808. By the Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, M.A., M.R.S.L. London: Longmans. 1861. pp. 430.

SUCH OF OUR READERS as may imagine that there was any very close connection between the University of Cambridge and the life of the most famous scholar that ever sat in its Greek chair, will possibly feel somewhat disappointed with this volume. The truth is, that Porson owed but very little to Cambridge. His honesty, far more than his excesses, made him but a brief sojourner in the halls of Alma Mater. The son of a poor weaver, and the grandson of a shoemaker on the mother's side, Porson owed but little to fortune. It is, indeed, by no means improbable that the future critic himself might have passed his life in mending shoes instead of corrupt passages in the Greek tragedians, had it not been for the benevolence of a Norfolk curate named Hewitt. This gentleman, who was passing rich on little more than forty pounds a year, kindly allowed young Porson to take part daily in the lessons of his own sons. Nor did the benevolence of

this good Samaritan end here. He recommended his *protégé* to a wealthy neighbour named Norris, who is now chiefly known as having founded the Norrisian Professorship at Cambridge. Mr. Norris expressed himself willing to aid the boy if his attainments deserved it, and commissioned a clerical friend of his, named Carthew, to examine the young candidate. Mr. Carthew, who probably knew more about law than about the classics (he had been previously a solicitor), wrote to his friend Lambert, the Greek Professor at Cambridge, and asked him to undertake the examination. Carthew in his letter to Lambert roughly says, "You will find the lad rather an unwinning cub than otherwise;" while Hewitt, in a letter to Lambert of about the same date, kindly speaks of "the orderly and good boy" whom he had had under his care for almost two years. Young Porson was forthwith sent to Cambridge, where he was examined by Lambert, as well as by Messrs. Postlethwaite and Collier, head tutors of Trinity College, and a Mr. Attwood, assistant tutor. Mr. Watson tells us that "the whole account of the circumstances attendant on this examination of Porson is recorded in a paper in Lambert's handwriting, preserved with Hewitt and Carthew's letters in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge." It was determined that Porson should go back to Mr. Hewitt for another year, and that he should then be sent to the Charter-house. The old Grey Friars' school was not destined, however, to number the famous Greek scholar among its worthies, and Porson in his fifteenth year was sent to Eton. Of his school life at Eton but little is known; and that little is chiefly attributable to the fact that when, after Porson's death, Dr. Goodall, the Provost of Eton, was summoned to give evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons on the state of education in his school, he was asked among other questions "if he was acquainted with what had happened to the late Professor Porson to prevent his election to King's College." From Dr. Goodall's somewhat lengthy reply we take the following:

Even Porson's compositions, at an early period, though eminently correct, fell far short of excellence; still we all looked up to him in consequence of his great abilities and variety of information, though much of that information was confined to the knowledge of his schoolfellows, and could not easily fall under the notice of his instructors. He always undervalued school exercises, and generally wrote his exercises fair at once, without study. I should be sorry to detract from the merit of an individual whom I loved, esteemed, and admired; but I speak of him when he had only given the promise of his future excellence; and, in point of school exercises, I think he was very inferior to more than one of his contemporaries: I would name the present Marquis Wellesley as infinitely superior to him in composition.

On being asked whether he wrote the same beautiful hand as he did afterwards, Dr. Goodall replied he did, nor was there any doubt of his general scholarship.

We are told that Porson's satirical powers, which afterwards were so remarkable, first began to develop their powers at Eton. The well-known Charles Simeon, who appears to have been a very ugly boy, and whom Porson afterwards called "a coxcomb in religion," was the subject of a somewhat offensive practical joke on the part of the young Norfolk lad. The following is scarcely worth extracting, but it may serve as a specimen of Porson's schoolboy wit:

There was a boy named Murphitt at Eton, of a somewhat ungainly figure with whom he used to spar. He observed that Murphitt need never be in want, of a corkscrew, as he had only to swallow a tenpenny nail, and the sinuosities of his frame, as it passed through, would twist it into an excellent shape for a cork-extractor. Murphitt was afterwards vicar of Kendal.

The name of the future vicar was Murfitt, not Murphitt. He took his degree the year after Porson, occupied an exactly similar place in the Mathematical Tripos, that of third Senior Optime, became a Fellow of Trinity, and afterwards was inducted into the well-titled college living of Kendal.

We may add that Porson himself said that he had acquired little or nothing at Eton except facility in Latin versification; and that almost the only thing which he recollected with pleasure there, was the rat-hunting in the Long Hall.

At Cambridge Porson gained the Craven University Scholarship in December 1781. Mr. Watson gives his readers a copy of Greek iambs, which Porson wrote during the examination on that occasion. We strongly counsel the editor to cancel in the next edition of his book the criticism which he appends to the first line. He says, "in the first line Porson uses unjustifiably the Ionic form *ἔστιν*." Porson knew perfectly well what he was about in using this form, or at least, if he has erred, he has done so in very good company—that of Sophocles. We refer Mr. Watson to the "*Œdipus Coloneus*," in which, after a very hasty examination, we have found at least five iambic lines where the word is used (Ed. Col. 38, 49, 1014, 1096, 1119). The eighth, ninth, and last lines in Porson's composition (instead of the ninth only, as Mr. Watson remarks), show that the future Greek Professor had not yet discovered the *pause*. The lines themselves (which are neither very bad nor very good) are only interesting as having been written by Porson, and as reminding us that the famous Scaliger made false quantities in his Greek iambs which would now horrify a Newcastle Scholar fresh from Eton. We believe Dr. Young has no authority whatever for saying that Porson had, while writing this exercise, the help of Morell's Thesaurus. Our Gallic neighbours, indeed, consider such assistance legitimate; and only a few weeks ago, when the chosen representatives of the schools of Paris met at the Sorbonne to write competitive Latin verses on Jerome Buonaparte, each candidate brought with him his *gradus* and his grammar, and by their aid proceeded to indite his monody. Porson, we may add, more than

once spoke very contemptuously of the custom of Greek and Latin verse writing. When the first part of the "*Muse Etonenses*," which has found so many admirers, was published, he criticised it as trash, fit only to be thrown behind the fire. We have already stated Porson's mathematical honours. In addition to them he carried off the first Chancellor's Medal, whilst the second fell to the seventh Wrangler, Sparke of Pembroke. The second medallist's lines fell afterwards in pleasant places. He became Bishop of the rich see of Ely, and is now chiefly known as having been about one of the most thorough-going and shameless nepotists that ever occupied a seat on the bench of bishops.

In 1782 Porson became a Fellow of Trinity College. Of this period of his life but little is known, and that by no means flattering to the future Greek Professor. We quote from Mr. Watson:

In his disputes with the young fellows he was fond of threatening to punish their insolence by splitting their heads with the poker. One evening an undergraduate distinguished for pugilism, with whom he had a dispute, seeing Porson catch hold of the poker, seized the tongs, observing that he could play at that game as well as Porson. Porson, looking in his face, said in a sneering tone, "If I should crack your skull, I believe I should find it empty." "And if I should crack yours," replied the other, "I believe I should find it full of maggots." This was a retort such as Porson liked, and he immediately laid down the poker with a smile, and repeated a chapter of "*Roderick Random*" suitable to the occasion. The author of the "*Short Account of Porson*" says that this cured him of using the poker; but he is mistaken, for we shall find him brandishing it again hereafter.

Porson's literary occupations at this time seem to have been chiefly confined to critical reviews, &c. His wonderful learning, of which he was now laying the foundation, must have cost him many a hard hour of study; but then it is to be remembered that his very remarkable memory retained to the last every item of knowledge which it had once acquired.

He is said to have spent the winter of 1790-1 at Hatton with Dr. Parr; although in p. 276 Mr. Watson speaks as if Porson had only passed three weeks with the curate of Hatton. Mr. Watson quotes a lengthy passage from Dr. Johnstone, relative to this episode in Porson's life:

At night, when he could collect the young men of the family together, and especially if Parr was absent from home, he was in his glory. The charms of his society were then irresistible. Many a midnight hour did I spend with him, listening with delight while he poured out torrents of various literature, the best sentences of the best writers, and sometimes the ludicrous beyond the gay; pages of Barrow, whole letters of Richardson, whole scenes of Foote; favourite pieces from the periodical press, and, among them, I have heard recited the "*Orgies of Bacchus*."

His abode in the house became at last so tiresome to Mrs. Parr, that she insulted him in a manner which I shall not record. From this time the visits of Porson were not repeated at Hatton; and though there was no open breach of friendship on his part, there was no continuance of kindness, notwithstanding Dr. Parr's strenuous endeavours to secure his comforts and independence.

Mr. Watson hints delicately, in Horatian phrase, what Porson's offence was—an offence which might well displease a neat and careful housewife. Mrs. Parr, however, seems to have been a violent, cross-grained woman, who had little kindly feeling or consideration for any one who displeased her. She might too, one would imagine, have learned forbearance—*haud ignara mali*—from the uncouth, not to say unpleasant, habits of her own husband. Even easy-going bachelors of Cambridge were not anxious that Parr, despite his celebrity, should make his visits long ones. He was, in fact, a bore of the first water, as pretentious and contradictory as Dr. Johnson himself, without possessing a tithe of the latter's genius. Let Parr be visiting whom he might, it was his invariable custom to turn his bed-chamber into a smoking-divan. He kept irregular hours at meal-times, unless he knew that some favourite dish, such as roast goose, was to appear on the table. While dining, if he did not spend his whole time between gorging his food and abusing the Whigs, he employed himself in quoting scraps from his own sermons or Latin prefaces, in examining and snubbing all present who were unfortunate enough to know anything about Greek and Latin, and in making himself generally disagreeable. Mrs. Parr might surely have had some consideration for others, seeing that she must have known how many very sterling qualities her own husband possessed despite his unpleasant habits. Mr. Watson takes occasion from her conduct to read a lecture to women in general; but we confess we should have had some little sympathy with her on the occasion of Porson's visit, had she not shown, on many other occasions, peevishness and selfishness.

Porson had been elected a Fellow of Trinity College in 1782; in 1791 it became necessary for him either to take orders or resign his Fellowship. He first of all, however, made an effort to obtain a lay Fellowship in his college. He had no patrimony, nor had he saved any money whatever, as, according to his biographer, Mr. Kidd, his labours had hitherto been "highly useful, but ungainful." Had his college at this time held out a helping hand to him, the whole course of his life might have been altered. As it was, he went to the Master, Dr. Postlethwaite—the gentleman who, with Mr. Collier, had years ago examined him on behalf of kindly Mr. Norris, now some years in his grave. The Master declined to appoint the applicant to a lay Fellowship, and suggested that his conscience must be somewhat over-squeamish, if it prevented its owner from becoming a clergyman when he could thus put money in his purse. Dr. Postlethwaite had, besides, another reason. His nephew, John Heyes, had lately taken his degree, and, like Porson, was the senior Classical Medallist of his year. Mr. Heyes wished to become a Lay Fellow, and Dr. Postlethwaite was his uncle. Of course, the nephew won the day; and poor Porson was forced to leave the kindly shelter of Trinity.

According to Beloe, Porson spent with him the evening of the day on which his fellowship expired, when he expressed great anguish, even to shedding tears, at the gloom of his prospects, and the difficulty of deciding how he should shape his course of life. According to Kidd, though the occasion was "heartrending," he observed, with his usual good humour (for nothing could depress him), that he found himself a gentleman in London with sixpence in his pocket.

This, after a while, must have become literally true, for he lived, he said, at this period of his life for six weeks on a guinea, which, at sixpence a day, would leave him with sixpence only on the last day. He used to dine on milk, or bread and cheese and porter. Other accounts say that he lived only three weeks on the guinea. But he told his nephew, Mr. Hawes, that he lived at least a month on the sum, taking only two extremely frugal meals in the twenty-four hours.

It is impossible not to see in this transaction a conspicuous instance of that thorough honesty and truthfulness which may well excuse many another fault in Porson's career. His morality was certainly far in advance of that of the day at Cambridge. The master of his college strongly recommended him to take orders, and not think about his conscience. Clergymen found no very severe censors while they continued at Cambridge. If Porson knew that love of strong wine was his failing, he must also have known (as we learn from Mr. Gunning, and every one else who has noted the *fasti* of these times, was the case) that he would find many to keep him in company at Cambridge over his cups. Intoxication was the besetting vice of the place; nor did this vice exclude others of a graver character. Mr. Gunning tells us that most of the senior Fellows of Trinity were "considered men of gallantry;" and conspicuously among them was Porson's old examiner, the Rev. William Collier, *alias* Bob Collier, the Professor of Hebrew, who "led a most dissolute life." One little anecdote of this gentleman (who, be it remembered, was no worse than his fellows, and was, moreover, a very kind-hearted man) we shall abridge from Mr. Gunning's volumes. A very good-looking French lady one day made her appearance at Cambridge, and asked for Mr. Pitt, who was some sixty miles away in London. Mr. Collier was one of the very few graduates whose studies had extended to French. He held the living of Orwell, in virtue of his seniority, and he at once proffered the forlorn damsel a refuge in his modest parsonage. He was not a very saving man; and as he found himself short of cash, he thought he might get some money for his fair Gallic visitor. In order to do this, he took her round to the Vice-Chancellor and other persons of influence in the University, and represented to them her penniless condition. Mr. Gunning, who happened to be Esquire Bedell at this time, asked the Vice-Chancellor (the well-known Dr. Isaac Milner, of Queen's) what he thought of her, who replied, "I saw in one moment that there were only two ways of proceeding—either to send her to the Spinning House or to give her a guinea; under all the circumstances, I thought it best to give her the guinea."

Some of Porson's friends at the University opened a subscription on his behalf, and in a short time 2000*l.* was collected, the interest of which he agreed to accept for life, magnanimously insisting that the principal should at his death be returned to the contributors or their representatives.

In 1792 Porson became Greek Professor. The salary was only 40*l.*, and the office was a sinecure. He, indeed, talked of lecturing, and might thus no doubt have greatly increased the emoluments of his office; but his indolence vanquished him, and the lectures were never given.

In November 1795 the Greek Professor married Mrs. Lunan, a sister of Perry, the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. The wedding day did not augur much for the happiness of their married life. Porson went a round of tippling visits the same evening, wound up at the Cider Cellar, and came home about eight o'clock the next morning. Colonel Gordon (according to Mr. Watson) described the lady as being amiable and good-tempered, and added rather equivocally that "the Professor treated her with all the kindness of which he was capable." She died about a year and a half after her marriage.

Porson's personal appearance, at the time of his marriage, was, when he was well dressed, very commanding. "His very look," says Mr. John Symmons, "impressed me with the idea of his being an extraordinary man; what is called, I believe, by artists, in the *Hercules*, 'the repose of strength,' appeared in his whole figure and face." "His head," says Pryse Gordon, "was remarkably fine; an expansive forehead, over which was smoothly combed (when in dress) his shining brown hair. His nose was Roman, with a keen and penetrating eye, shaded with long lashes. His mouth was full of expression; and altogether his countenance indicated deep thought. His stature was nearly six feet." Mr. Maltby, who became acquainted with him when he was under thirty, spoke of him as having been then a handsome man. His ordinary dress, especially when alone, and engaged in study, was careless and slovenly, but, on important occasions, when he put on his blue coat, white waistcoat, black satin breeches, silk stockings, and ruffled shirt, "he looked," says Mr. Gordon, "quite the gentleman."

His portraits, we may add, bear out the description. Some of the most famous squibs which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* were written by Porson, whose power of sarcasm appears to have been very great, and who was accused of "giving up to Perry what he owed to the world."

All readers of the "Arundines Cami" will at once recognise as one of its choicest morceaux the Greek iambics which Mr. Watson quotes in page 134. Possibly few of them, however, were aware that these lines first appeared in the columns of a newspaper. We know not where the editor got his English version from, but we consider it by no means an improvement upon the ordinary one. Thus, for instance, the line

ἢ πρὸν δὲ λελάνοντες ἐν ξηρῇ γῇ,
Or sliding on dry ground,

in Mr. Watson's version becomes

Or play'd on solid ground,

which hardly corresponds with the Greek line.

We ought not to have passed over without a word or two the famous criticism of Gibbon's History which appeared in the preface to the well-known "Letters to Travis." Gibbon, though somewhat roughly criticised by Porson, sought an interview with him, a circumstance which greatly pleased the Greek Professor, who complained, however, afterwards, that Gibbon was by no means eager to correct blunders when they were pointed out to him. Porson said sharply enough of the great historian, that "his humanity never slumbers except when women are ravished or the Christians persecuted."

The Professor was far too good a Shakespearian scholar to be deluded by the Ireland forgeries, which deceived so many men of reputation. Farr, as might be expected, was taken in. A witty remark of Porson is preserved: when the father of young Ireland requested his testimony in favour of the authenticity of "Vortigern and Rowena," "I am slow," said the Professor (alluding to his vacated fellowship) "to subscribe to articles of faith."

We will not here enter into Porson's various literary controversies, in all of which he came off "*facile princeps*." Seldom, indeed, did he meet with a foeman so unworthy of his pen as that heavy pedant, Gilbert Wakefield. One of this critic's emendations is all we need quote, and we would say to our readers, *ex uno discite omnes*. In editing the Odes of Horace, he actually altered "O beate Sexti" into "O! bea te Sexti." Could, we ask, the force of dullness and ignorance go further?

Hermann, a scholar infinitely superior to Wakefield (the latter, after all, was no scholar at all), got soundly mauled by the Cambridge Professor, who, however, did not show much moderation in his victory. Hermann's letter to Porson, which Mr. Watson gives, was certainly entitled to an answer in common courtesy; but no answer was ever sent. Porson treated Eichstadt in a still more discourteous manner; but the former seems to have avoided letter-writing on all possible occasions, and not a few, too, where no such possibility should have been allowed to exist.

The subjoined extract shows that Porson was tolerably apt at a quotation. The "Diatribes" is the "Diatribes extemporales" of Wakefield, in which that blunderer was about to attack Porson's edition of the "Hecuba," and expose his own ignorance.

On the eve of the publication of the "Diatribes," Porson is said to have been at a club to which he belonged, consisting of seven members and a president; when, in the course of the evening, the president proposed that each of the members should toast a friend, accompanying his name with a suitable quotation from Shakespeare. When Porson's turn came, he said, "I'll give you my friend Gilbert Wakefield. 'What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?'"

We can add another to Mr. Watson's instances of ready quotation by Porson, and this time from the Greek. Reiske was the son of a cobbler, and had, we believe, himself, when young, worked at his father's trade. Though he was a fair scholar in general, his knowledge of metres was but limited; and some of his corrections of the Greek tragedians are on a par with Wakefield's "O bea te Sexti." When Porson heard of this critic's death he trolled out immediately, from the "Pax" of Aristophanes—

ἀπὸ λῶλ' . . .
ὁ βυρσοπώλης ἐξ ἐλίκης τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Mr. Watson enters at some length into the case of William Frend, Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, which excited so much public attention in its day. Porson was mixed up in the controversy by the publication of the "Orgies of Bacchus" in the *Morning Chronicle*. We are almost inclined to agree with Mr. Kidd that Porson's mind must have been overclouded when he wrote these papers. Mr. Watson, we may add, is mistaken in supposing that Frend was Tutor of Jesus College when he published his pamphlet. He had been Tutor, but had previously resigned that office. Again, as to the hexameter lines which Mr. Watson attributes to Porson in p. 211, we think it may well be doubted whether the delicate ear of the Professor would have admitted such a collocation of words as "superbia sceptri." We could almost as soon fancy him commencing an Iambic line with ἀνταίσι σκῆπτρον, as ending an hexameter with the two Latin words in question. The specimens of the hundred epigrams which Porson is said to have written in one night are thoroughly bad, as indeed might have been expected from their hasty composition.

We must now advert to a habit of Porson's, which ultimately brought him to a premature grave—the habit of indulging to excess in strong drink. For years it had been gaining on him. Latterly its influence had become so great, that it had prevented him from undertaking any task which would have added to his fame, and given him what at times he sorely wanted, a supply of money. In 1803 he was offered by the London booksellers 3000*l.* for an edition of Aristophanes, a task which, according to Dr. Raine, the Head Master of the Charterhouse, he might have finished in six months. The largeness of the fee proved, however, no temptation, and he refused the offer.

The stories of Porson's capacity for drink are wonderful. Drink of some kind had at last become a necessity, and if he could not procure his favourite brandy, he made shift with far less delicate potations.

"Horne Tooke used to say," as Mr. Maltby tells us, "that 'Porson would drink ink rather than not drink at all.' Indeed," adds Mr. Maltby, "he would drink anything. He was sitting with a gentleman after dinner, in the chambers of a mutual friend, a Templar, who was then ill and confined to bed. A servant came into the room, sent thither by his master, for a bottle of embrocation which was on the chimney-piece. 'I drank it an hour ago,' said Porson."

"When Hoppner the painter was residing in a cottage a few miles from London, Porson, one afternoon, unexpectedly arrived there. Hoppner said that he could not offer him dinner, as Mrs Hoppner had gone to town, and had carried with her the key of the closet which contained the wine. Porson, however, declared that he would be content with a mutton-chop and beer from the next alehouse; and accordingly stayed to dine. During the evening Porson said, 'I am quite certain that Mrs. Hoppner keeps some nice bottle for her private drinking in her own bedroom; so, pray try if you can lay your hands on it.' His host assured him that Mrs. Hoppner had no such secret stores; but Porson insisting that a search should be made, a bottle was at last discovered in the lady's apartment, to the surprise of Hoppner and the joy of Porson, who soon finished its contents, pronouncing it to be the best gin he had tasted for a long time. Next day Hoppner, somewhat out of temper, informed his wife that Porson had drunk every drop of her concealed dram. 'Drunk every drop of it!' cried she. 'My God, it was spirits of wine for the lamp!'"

Porson is said to have been greatly pleased with the encomium pronounced upon him by a boon companion at the Cider Cellar: "Dick can beat us all; he can drink all night and spout all day." We can fully believe that there was no exaggeration in Mrs. Parr's remark, "that more brandy was drunk during three weeks that Porson spent at Hatton than during all the time that she had kept house before." A Yorkshire farmer of the old style did not regard tea and coffee with more thorough contempt than did the Greek Professor. Porter was his favourite beverage at breakfast, *à propos* of which Mr. Watson quotes the following story from Rogers's "Table Talk":

One Sunday morning, when he was at Eton, he met Dr. Goodall, the provost, going to church, and asked him where Mrs. Goodall was? "At breakfast," replied the Doctor. "Very well, then," rejoined Porson, "I'll go and breakfast with her." He accordingly presented himself at Mrs. Goodall's table, and being asked what he chose to take, answered "porter." Porter was in consequence sent for, pot after pot, and the sixth pot was just being carried into the house when Dr. Goodall returned from church.

Porson's intemperance, inveterate habit of turning night into day, and neglect of personal cleanliness, ultimately alienated from him many of his acquaintances. Even long-suffering Horne Tooke preferred, on at least one occasion, to invite the famous Greek scholar as a guest when he had not been to bed the night before, in the hope that his guest would depart at a reasonable hour. Porson, however, is said to have prolonged the sederunt to sunrise. The anecdote related by Mr. Cogan in p. 296, touching Porson's wonderful knowledge of Thucydides, is probably apocryphal. Thucydides was not one of Porson's favourite authors; indeed, in another page, the editor says that the Professor confessed that he was comparatively ignorant of the writings of the Greek historian.

It has been said that the worst thing Pitt ever did was to make his old tutor, Pretyman Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln:

Tomline's name was originally Pretyman, and he changed it in consequence of having been left a considerable estate by a gentleman named Tomline, to whom he was in no way related, on condition that he should take the name of the testator. It was said that Tomline had seen him only once. When this was mentioned to Porson, he observed that "there would have been no such legacy if Tomline had seen him twice."

This gentleman afterwards became Bishop of Winchester, and acquired a character in both dioceses for nepotism not surpassed even by Bishop Sparke, of Ely. Historical students know Bishop Tomline principally as having written a bulky, unfinished biography of Pitt, the dullness and pedantry of which would be almost incredible to those who had not tried to read it. The Bishop's notions of composition appear to have been very curious. He had a number of valuable letters and documents bequeathed to him by the great statesman, which would have made his book a really valuable one. These, or the greater part of them, he burned, and in their place substituted the verbiage of the "Annual Register," "Gentleman's Magazine," &c. &c. We regret to be obliged to add that a far blacker charge than this has been made against the Bishop's memory. Mr. Pretyman and Mr. Cautley were the Moderators for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge in 1781, and Mr. Gunning, in his reminiscences of the University, affirms that the fourth Wrangler was undoubtedly entitled to the first place instead of the Pembroke student, who was fortunate enough to be of the same college, and a private pupil of the Senior Moderator, Mr. Pretyman. Immediately after the examination, the University passed a very strongly-worded grace against the abuse of private tutors. The strict impartiality with which University examinations are now-days conducted is proverbial; but in these bygone times Mr. Pretyman had probably many a fellow-examiner to keep him in countenance. We may add that the displaced Wrangler, Catton, was afterwards the tutor of Kirk White, at St. John's College.

Porson ultimately became Head Librarian to the London Institution in Finsbury-square—a post that he filled so inefficiently, that the directors remarked in a letter to him, "We only know you are our Librarian by seeing your name attached to the receipts for your salary."

His end was now at hand. His constitution, never apparently a very strong one, had long been weakened by indulgence in strong drinks; and on the night of the 25th of September 1808, exactly as the clock struck twelve, he breathed his last, in the forty-ninth year of his age. Of Porson's skill as a critical Greek scholar we need not speak here. He is confessedly the greatest that England or Germany ever produced; and we can gather from these pages a notion, however inadequate, of the immensity of his general attainments and the uncommon powers of his intellect. He was his own bitterest enemy; and the customs and habits of the times in which he lived allowed, and even promoted, indulgences which brought him to a premature grave.

We may add, that his chivalrous honour and contempt for self should plead with those who are inclined to judge him harshly.

In the appendix are to be found some of the fugitive pieces, which flowed so readily from the Professor's pen. Mr. Watson has given quite a mistaken version of the origin of the Jowett epigram in page 416:

A little garden little Jowett made,
And fenced it with a little palisade;
A little taste hath little Doctor Jowett;
This little garden doth a little show it.

With this Latin version:

*Erignum hunc hortum fecit Jowettulus iste
Erignus, vallo et munit erigno;
Erigno hoc horto forsitan Jowettulus iste
Erignus mentem prodidit erignum.*

This epigram (which, after all, can scarcely be called a very happy one) was written, we believe, not by Porson, but by the late Archdeacon Wrangham. The point is hardly worth noticing; as, however, it tends to illustrate an occurrence which once made a great noise in the University, and led to a costly trial, we will briefly allude to it. Dr. Jowett was not a Fellow of St. John's (as Mr. Watson erroneously states), but Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, to which college Wrangham belonged. Again, the garden was within the territory of Trinity Hall, and not that of St. John's. The story runs that Wrangham, who had taken a splendid degree in 1790, lost his election to a Fellowship in consequence of his Whiggism; Mr. Vickers, Fellow of Queen's College, being inducted into the Trinity Hall Fellowship. Dr. Jowett appears to have been a weak, timid little gentleman, entirely under the thumb of the Master of Queen's, the famous Dr. Isaac Milner, who had influence enough with the Fellows of Trinity Hall on this occasion (as he also had on several others) to get a good Tory from his own college into the vacant post at Trinity Hall. Wrangham appealed to the Lord Chancellor (Loughborough) as visitor *pro tem.*, and after a trial in which a good deal of pedantry was displayed on both sides, principally as to the meaning of the word "mores" in the College Statutes, the petition was dismissed. It was said that Wrangham's epigrammatical powers, which appear to have been very considerable, and which he used with slight regard of persons, injured him rather more than his lack of "mores," whatever they were, or even than his Whiggism.

Our notice has already extended to such a length, that we can do little more than pass a hasty word of commendation on Mr. Watson's labours. His research has been extensive, and he has made good use of his materials. The general reader will, perhaps, scarcely care to enter into the minutiae of Porson's literary controversies, but no life of the famous Greek Professor would have been complete without them, and the editor has skilfully contrived, while avoiding tediousness of detail, to give us a clear idea of the main points at issue. Let some minor inaccuracies be corrected, and the book will fairly deserve a place on every library shelf.

FICTION.

Framley Parsonage. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, author of "Bar-chester Towers," &c., &c. With six illustrations by J. E. Millais, R.A. 3 vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1861.

My Share of the World: an Autobiography. By FRANCES BROWNE. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett, 1861.

Wheel within Wheel. By NOEL RADCLIFFE, author of "Alice Wentworth," "The Leas of Blendon Hall," &c., &c. Hurst and Blackett, 1861.

TO MOST OF OUR READERS Mr. Anthony Trollope's "Framley Parsonage" will come as an old friend with a new face. Thousands have already followed in their mind's eye the fortunes of Lucy Robarts and Lord Lufton; and have smiled at and perhaps pitied that unfortunate lecturer, Mr. Harold Smith, as Mrs. Proudie, in her right of being a bishop's wife, interpolated the word "Christianity" for "civilisation," and thus brought the discourse to a premature close. The whole character of Mrs. Proudie is written as if Mr. Trollope had kept in view Coleridge's remark that a bishop's wife was in most cases the touchiest of females, owing to her abnormal condition in society, since, being the wife of a peer, she is herself untitled. The shrewdness and worldly wisdom of the veteran novelist have never been shown more conspicuously than in "Framley Parsonage;" and we are almost disposed to envy any novel-lover who has a day to spare and has not yet read Mr. Trollope's volumes. Nevertheless there is no use in disguising the fact that, after all, "Framley Parsonage" is but a splendid failure. The writer had evidently no distinct notion as to how he should dispose of many of his puppets when he first brought them on the stage; and if he had put some dozen of his heroes and heroines into a railway carriage and sent them in a batch over a precipice at an early period in their fictitious biography, nobody would have missed them. Plot there is scarcely any in this story, and it shows that Mr. Trollope has been able, with very little trouble, to write a novel which almost any one can read with pleasure. Few persons, however, will care to return to it a second time; and it will be shortly forgotten, with the hundreds of nonsensical and the half-dozen of clever fictions which yearly issue from the press. Mr. Trollope has that in him which might give birth to better things. He has not the poor excuse of writing hastily because he wants pelf; but if he wants anything besides pelf from his novels, we advise him to

treat his very considerable powers for novel-writing with more consideration. We may add that the style of these volumes is often most shuffling and careless, and numberless phrases are to be found in it which would hardly pass muster in a parish gazette. As sincere admirers of Mr. Anthony Trollope, we ask him to do himself a little more justice.

Comparisons are odious, or else we would say that "My Share of the World" contrasts very favourably, in one respect, with "Framley Parsonage." The writer has evidently taken great care to consider the futurity of her characters, and does not elevate or depress them at haphazard, as week after week she fills up so many dozen pages of letter-press. "My Share of the World" is least pleasing in its earliest portion. The cautious, careful etchings of the writer may not attract readers at first; but if they can manage to get through half the first volume, we promise that they will be abundantly rewarded afterwards. Each of the characters is true and consistent from beginning to end, and, though some of them occasionally lack warmth and life, they hardly ever fail to interest us. We do not know where Miss Browne gets the poetry which she somewhat unconsciously inflicts in large doses upon her readers at the beginning of each chapter. Not to know on what Parnassus this Muse resides, may be to argue ourselves unknown; but we confess, judging from the very abundant specimens which we have, that we feel no inclination for a more intimate acquaintance with "The Hermit of the Woods," or "Count Ernest." The play of this latter gentleman is, to all appearance, of a very remarkable length, or, if it be limited to five acts, those acts must be unconscionably long. Miss Browne must not indulge in too exclusive reading of a favourite author.

"Wheel within Wheel" is a lively, brisk novel, with by no means the intricate plot which its title seems to import. The writer rushes in *medias res* almost at the commencement of his task, and carries the reader on with him through a fresh succession of incidents to the end. The volumes, we may remark, are written with apparently great ease and very considerable correctness of style. Gray remarked that an easy chair, a bottle of choice claret, and a good novel, ought to enable a man to spend a day, or the greater portion of it, very pleasantly; and we may inform those persons who feel inclined to adopt the poet's advice in its entirety, that this work may very deservedly be made to form one portion of the triad recommended.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa; with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chace of the Gorilla, Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus, and other Animals. By PAUL DU CHAILLU. With Maps and Illustrations. London: John Murray. pp. 479.

THE NATURE OF THE STORY which M. du Chaillu has to tell the world is already so well known, that we are spared the pains of introducing it with any prefatory explanations as to whom M. du Chaillu is, and what it is that he has done. Since his introduction to the scientific and social circles of the metropolis, under the auspices of the Geographical Society, M. Paul du Chaillu has been the lion of the day. Learned societies have listened to his narrative with attention; thronged audiences have attended his lectures; and in the brightest salons of London the fair and the wise have crowded around that swarthy, wiry little man, to hear him tell how he penetrated into the darkest and most secret recesses of the African forests; how he passed scatheless through tribes of cannibals who never saw a white man before; how he encountered and conquered the great gorilla itself—an animal which for its terrible prowess, unmatched ferocity, and, above all, for its near approach to humanity in many of its peculiarities, is certainly the most extraordinary zoological phenomenon yet discovered. It is no wonder, therefore, that the appearance of this volume has been looked forward to with great interest, and that the extent of the first edition proves that the experienced publisher expects for it a degree of popularity almost unprecedented.

M. du Chaillu's travels in the Equatorial region of Africa extended over four years. Before starting, he had already some acquaintance with the country, for his father had traded about the mouth of the Gaboon river, and the son had already gained some experience of African life. For a long time, the interesting problems offered by the interior of Africa had tempted him. Evidently fond of adventure and of danger for its own sake, the monstrous stories which he heard of the gorilla and other formidable animals only served to excite him. The very reputation of the cannibals, their dark superstitions, and their savage habits, only whetted the edge of his curiosity. Moreover, he was anxious to ascertain whether there was any mountain range bisecting Africa, such as geographers had always suspected, and which could alone account for the complete separation between the northern and the southern points. With these objects in view, he started on his perilous journey in the month of January 1856, and what he accomplished is curtly described in the following words:

A brief summary of the results of my four years' travel will perhaps interest the reader. I travelled—always on foot, and unaccompanied by other white men—about 8000 miles. I shot, stuffed, and brought home over 2000 birds, of which more than sixty are new species; and I killed upwards of 1000 quadrupeds, of which 200 were stuffed and brought home, with more than 80 skeletons.

Not less than 20 of these quadrupeds are species hitherto unknown to science. I suffered fifty attacks of the African fever, taking, to cure myself, more than fourteen ounces of quinine. Of famine, long-continued exposures to the heavy tropical rains, and attacks of ferocious ants and venomous flies, it is not worth while to speak.

In the matter of the mountain range, the result of his investigations was an opinion that there is a range, dividing the continent nearly in a line with the equator. M. du Chaillu thinks it probable, and the theory has already been received with favour by geographers, that "the impenetrable forests of this mountain-range and its savage inhabitants together put a stop to the victorious southward course of the Mohammedan conquest."

When M. du Chaillu's trading friends about the mouth of the Gaboon river heard of his determination to travel in the interior, at first they thought he was joking; finding, however, that he was perfectly serious, they took it into their heads that he had sinister motives in the way of trade, and they attempted to dissuade him by highly coloured accounts of the perils of the up-country journey. Finding him still obstinate, they abandoned him to his fate, consoling themselves with the expectation of its fatal termination. After he had become sufficiently acclimatised by his stay near the coast, M. du Chaillu made up his party and proceeded inland, through the villages of the Mpongwe, an extensive tribe of traders, of whose customs he gives a very full account. One of these is very curious—the mode of electing their kings:

It happened that Njogoni, a good friend of my own, was elected. The choice fell on him, in part because he came of a good family, but chiefly because he was a favourite of the people and could get the most votes. I do not know that Njogoni had the slightest suspicion of his elevation. At any rate, if he had, he shammed ignorance very well. As he was walking on the shore, on the morning of the seventh day, he was suddenly set upon by the entire populace, who proceeded to a ceremony which is preliminary to the crowning, and which must deter any but the most ambitious men from aspiring to the crown. They surrounded him in a dense crowd, and they began to heap upon him every manner of abuse that the worst of mobs could imagine. Some spit in his face; some beat him with their fists; some kicked him; others threw disgusting objects at him; while those unlucky ones who stood on the outside, and could reach the poor fellow only with their voices, assiduously cursed him, his father, his mother, his sisters and brothers, and all his ancestors to the remotest generation. A stranger would not have given a cent for the life of him who was presently to be crowned.

Amid all this noise and struggle, I caught the words which explained all this to me; for every few minutes some fellow, administering an especially severe blow or kick, would shout out, "You are not our king yet; for a little while we will do what we please with you. By-and-by we shall have to do your will."

Njogoni bore himself like a man and a prospective king. He kept his temper, and took all the abuse with a smiling face. When it had lasted about half an hour, they took him to the house of the old king. Here he was seated, and became again for a little while the victim of his people's curses.

Then all became silent; and the elders of the people rose and said, solemnly (the people repeating after them), "Now we choose you for our king; we engage to listen to you and to obey you."

A silence followed, and presently the silk hat, which is the emblem of Mpongwe royalty, was brought in and placed on Njogoni's head. He was then dressed in a red gown, and received the greatest marks of respect from all who had just now abused him.

The superstition which prevails among all these tribes leads to very terrible results. M. du Chaillu was, on more than one occasion, compelled to be witness to barbarities which he strove in vain to stay. Persons accused of witchcraft are tortured in the most horrible manner, and it needs but the accusation of the fetich-man, or witchfinder, to deliver up anybody to the vengeance of the populace. We are afraid, however, that this degrading effect of superstition has not always been confined to the savages of Africa.

M. du Chaillu had not been travelling many days before he got his first sight of the gorilla:

Looking once more to our guns, we started off. I confess that I never was more excited in my life. For years I had heard of the terrible roar of the gorilla, of its vast strength, its fierce courage, if, unhappily, only wounded by a shot. I knew that we were about to pit ourselves against an animal which even the leopard of these mountains fears, and which, perhaps, has driven the lion out of this territory; for the king of beasts, so numerous elsewhere in Africa, is never met in the land of the gorilla. Thus it was with no little emotion that I now turned again toward the prize at which I had been hoping for years to get a shot.

We descended a hill, crossed a stream on a fallen log, and presently approached some huge boulders of granite. Alongside of this granite block lay an immense dead tree, and about this we saw many evidences of the very recent presence of the gorillas.

Our approach was very cautious. We were divided into two parties. Makinda led one and I the other. We were to surround the granite block behind which Makinda supposed the gorillas to be hiding. Guns cocked and in hand, we advanced through the dense wood, which cast a gloom even in midday over the whole scene. I looked at my men, and saw plainly that they were in even greater excitement than myself.

Slowly we pressed on through the dense brush, fearing almost to breathe lest we should alarm the beasts. Makinda was to go to the right of the rock while I took the left. Unfortunately, he circled it at too great a distance. The watchful animals saw him. Suddenly I was startled by a strange, discordant, half human, devilish cry, and beheld four young gorillas running toward the deep forests. We fired, but hit nothing. Then we rushed on in pursuit; but they knew the woods better than we. Once I caught a glimpse of one of the animals again, but an intervening tree spoiled my mark, and I did not fire. We ran till we were exhausted, but in vain. The alert beasts made good their escape. When we could pursue no more we returned slowly to our camp, where the women were anxiously expecting us.

I protest I felt almost like a murderer when I saw the gorillas this first time. As they ran—on their hind legs—they looked fearfully like hairy men; their heads down, their bodies inclined forward, their whole appearance like men running for their lives. Take with this their awful cry, which, fierce and animal as it is, has yet something human in its discordance, and you will cease

to wonder that the natives have the wildest superstitions about these "wild men of the woods."

When we come to know something about the terrible powers of this animal, we can scarcely wonder at the superstitious dread with which it is regarded by the native Africans. They have all sorts of strange traditions and weird tales about this formidable brute. Doubtless acted upon by the points of physical resemblance which really exist between this ape and man, they attribute to it faculties almost human, and endow it with qualities even more terrible than those which it really possesses. Hence it is that, according to the testimony of M. du Chaillu, there is a great deal of romance in the accounts of this animal which have hitherto been accepted by naturalists. "I am sorry," he says, "to be the dispeller of such agreeable delusions; but the gorilla does not lurk in trees by the roadside, and drag up unsuspecting passers-by in its arms, and choke them to death in its vice-like paws; it does not attack the elephant and beat him to death with sticks; it does not even build itself a house of leaves and twigs in the forest trees, and sit on the roof, as has been confidently reported of it. It is not gregarious even; and the numerous stories of its attacking in great numbers have not a grain of truth in them." But although these be fallacies, the truth is not less strange and horrible. The gorilla is a segregarious beast, and lives in "the loneliest and darkest portions of the dense African jungle." Although a strict vegetarian, its immense canine teeth and vast strength give it a superiority over every other denizen of the forest. M. du Chaillu cannot, of course, undertake to say that the gorilla has actually driven the lion from the territory which he inhabits; but it is a remarkable and significant fact that, although lions exist to the north, south, and east of the gorilla country, in that country itself not one is to be found. The gorilla is a vast feeder, eating berries, pineapple leaves, sugarcane, and nuts of such hardness that they can scarcely be broken with a severe blow of a hammer. This gives us some inkling of the use of those tremendous temporal muscles for working the jaw which characterise the head of the gorilla. In its habits, the gorilla is a shy, retired beast; but when it is pursued by man, the male animal displays the utmost courage and ferocity. Upon several occasions M. du Chaillu describes the formidable nature of its attack.

When I surprised a pair of gorillas, the male was generally sitting down on a rock or against a tree, in the darkest corner of the jungle, where the brightest sun left its traces only in a dim and gloomy twilight. The female was mostly feeding near by; and it is singular that she almost always gave the alarm by running off with loud and sudden cries or shrieks. Then the male, sitting for a moment with a savage frown on his face, slowly rises to his feet, and, looking with glowing and malign eyes at the intruders, begins to beat his breast, and, lifting up his round head, utters his frightful roar. This begins with several sharp barks, like an enraged or mad dog, whereupon ensues a long, deeply guttural, rolling roar, continued for over a minute, and which, doubled and multiplied by the resounding echoes of the forest, fills the hunter's ears like the deep rolling thunder of an approaching storm. As I have mentioned before, I have reason to believe that I have heard this roar at a distance of three miles. The horror of the animal's appearance at this time is beyond description. At such a sight I could forgive my brave native hunters for being sometimes overcome with superstitious fears, and ceased to wonder at the strange, weird "gorilla-stories" of the negroes.

It is a maxim with the well-trained gorilla-hunters to reserve their fire till the very last moment. Experience has shown them that—whether the enraged beast takes the report of the gun for an answering defiance, or for what other reason unknown—if the hunter fires and misses, the gorilla at once rushes upon him; and this onset no man can withstand. One blow of that huge paw with its nails, and the poor hunter's entrails are torn out, his breast-bone broken, or his skull crushed. It is too late to re-load, and flight is vain. There have been negroes who in such cases, made desperate by their frightful danger, have faced the gorilla, and struck at him with the empty gun. But they had time for only one harmless blow. The next moment the huge arm came down with fatal force, breaking musket and skull with one blow. I imagine no animal is so fatal in its attack on man as this, for the reason that it meets him face to face, and uses its arms as its weapons of offence, just as a man or a prize-fighter would—only that it has longer arms, and vastly greater strength than the strongest boxer the world ever saw.

The gorilla is only met in the most dark and impenetrable jungle, where it is difficult to get a clear aim, unobstructed by vines and tangled bushes, for any distance greater than a few yards. For this reason, the gorilla-hunter wisely stands still and awaits the approach of the infuriated beast. The gorilla advances by short stages, stopping to utter his diabolical roar, and to beat his vast breast with his paws, which produce a dull reverberation as of an immense bass-drum. Sometimes from the standing position he seats himself and beats his chest, looking fiercely at his adversary. His walk is a waddle, from side to side, his hind legs—which are very short—being evidently somewhat inadequate to the proper support of the huge superincumbent body. He balances himself by swinging his arms, somewhat as sailors walk on shipboard; and the vast paunch, the round bullet-head, joined awkwardly to the trunk with scarce a vestige of neck, and the great muscular arms, and deep, cavernous breast, give to this waddle an ungainly horror, which adds to his ferocity of appearance. At the same time, the deep-set gray eyes sparkle out with gloomy malignity; the features are contorted in hideous wrinkles; and the slight, sharply-cut lips, drawn up, reveal the long fangs and the powerful jaws, in which a human limb would be crushed as a biscuit.

The hunter, looking with fearful care to his priming, stands still, gun in hand, often for five weary minutes, waiting with growing nervousness for the moment when he may relieve his suspense by firing. I have never fired at a male at greater distance than eight yards, and from fourteen to eighteen feet is the usual shot. At last the opportunity comes; and now the gun is quickly raised, a moment's anxious aim at the vast breadth of breast, and then pull trigger.

In shooting the hippopotamus at night, and on shore, the negro always scampers off directly he has fired his gun. When he has fired at the gorilla he stands still. I asked why they did not run in this case too, and was answered that it was of no use. To run would be fatal. If the hunter has missed he must battle for his life face to face, hoping by some piece of unexpected good fortune to escape a fatal blow, and come off, perhaps maimed for life, as I have seen several in the

up-river villages. Fortunately, the gorilla dies as easily as man; a shot in the breast, if fairly delivered, is sure to bring him down. He falls forward on his face, his long, muscular arms outstretched, and uttering with his last breath a hideous death-cry, half roar, half shriek, which, while it announces to the hunter his safety, yet tingles his ears with a dreadful note of human agony. It is this lurking reminiscence of humanity, indeed, which makes one of the chief ingredients of the hunter's excitement in his attack of the gorilla.

The first meeting with the gorilla must have been a sore trial to the hunter's as yet unpractised nerves. Fortunately, however, for him, he bore it bravely.

Suddenly Miengai uttered a little *cluck* with his tongue, which is the native's way of showing that something is stirring, and that a sharp look-out is necessary. And presently I noticed, ahead of us seemingly, a noise as of some one breaking down branches or twigs of trees.

This was the gorilla, I knew at once, by the eager and satisfied looks of the men. They looked once more carefully at their guns, to see if by any chance the powder had fallen out of the pans; I also examined mine, to make sure that all was right, and then we marched on cautiously.

The singular noise of the breaking of tree-branches continued. We walked with the greatest care, making no noise at all. The countenances of the men showed that they thought themselves engaged in a very serious undertaking; but we pushed on, until finally we thought we saw through the thick woods the moving of the branches and small trees which the great beast was tearing down, probably to get from them the berries and fruits he lives on.

Suddenly, as we were yet creeping along, in a silence which made a heavy breath seem loud and distinct, the woods were at once filled with the tremendous barking roar of the gorilla.

Then the underbrush swayed rapidly just ahead, and presently before us stood an immense male gorilla. He had gone through the jungle on his all-fours; but when he saw our party he erected himself and looked us boldly in the face. He stood about a dozen yards from us, and was a sight I think I shall never forget. Nearly six feet high (he proved four inches shorter), with immense body, huge chest, and great muscular arms, with fiercely-glaring, large deep gray eyes, and a hellish expression of face, which seemed to me like some nightmare vision: thus stood before us this king of the African forest.

He was not afraid of us. He stood there, and beat his breast with his huge fists till it resounded like an immense brass-drum, which is their mode of offering defiance; meantime giving vent to roar after roar.

The roar of the gorilla is the most singular and awful noise heard in these African woods. It begins with a sharp bark, like an angry dog, then glides into a deep bass roll, which literally and closely resembles the roll of distant thunder about the sky, for which I have sometimes been tempted to take it where I did not see the animal. So deep is it, that it seems to proceed less from the mouth and throat than from the deep chest and vast paunch.

His eyes began to flash fiercer fire as we stood motionless on the defensive, and the crest of short hair which stands on his forehead began to twitch rapidly up and down, while his powerful fangs were shown as he again sent forth a thunderous roar. And now truly he reminded me of nothing but some hellish dream-creature—a being of that hideous order, half-man, half-beast, which we find pictured by old artists in some representations of the infernal regions. He advanced a few steps—then stopped to utter that hideous roar again—advanced again, and finally stopped when at a distance of about six yards from us. And here, just as he began another of his roars, beating his breast in rage, we fired, and killed him.

With a groan which had something terribly human in it, and yet was full of brutishness, he fell forward on his face. The body shook convulsively for a few minutes, the limbs moved about in a struggling way, and then all was quiet—death had done its work, and I had leisure to examine the huge body. It proved to be five feet eight inches high, and the muscular development of the arms and breast showed what immense strength it had possessed.

Upon one occasion, when M. du Chaillu, accompanied by some negroes, was hunting gorilla, one of the negroes strayed from the party, and was attacked by a furious male. The poor fellow did his best to defend himself; but the brute tore open his bowels with one blow of its huge fist, and snatching his gun from him, twisted and flattened it with the greatest ease, in which condition it was found. The man very soon died of his injuries. There is an interesting chapter on the bony structure of the gorilla and other African apes, in which the anatomical differences between them, and the distinction between their structure and that of man, are very fully explained. Professor Owen pointed out the difference between the gorilla and the orang more than five-and-twenty years ago, and at the same time described several very important anthropoid characteristics in the skull of the former.

1st. The coalesced central margins of the nasals are projected forward, thus offering a feature of approximation to the human structure, which is very faintly indicated, if at all, in the *Troglodytes niger* [or chimpanzee].

2nd. The inferior or alveolar part of the premaxillaries, on the other hand, is shorter and less prominent in the *T. gorilla* than in the *T. niger*; and in that respect the larger species deviate less from man.

3rd. The next character, which is also a more anthropoid one, though explicable in relation to the greater weight of the skull to be poised on the atlas, is the greater prominence of the mastoid processes in the *T. gorilla*, which are only represented by a rough ridge in the *T. niger*.

4th. The ridge which extends from the *ecto-ptyergoid* along the inner border of the foramen ovale terminates in the *T. gorilla* by an angle or process answering to that called "styliform" or spinous in man, but of which there is no trace in the *T. niger*.

5th. The palate is narrower in proportion to the length in the *T. gorilla*, but the premaxillary portion is relatively longer in the *T. niger*.

Besides these points, Professor Owen showed that the proportions of the ulna and humerus are more nearly human than in the chimpanzee; also that there was a strong resemblance in the iliac bones, the formation of the heel, and the nearly plantigrade arrangement of the foot. Upon these and other grounds, M. du Chaillu (coinciding with Professor Owen) comes to the conclusion that "the gorilla is the nearest akin to man of all the anthropoid apes." Certainly the skeletons figured and placed side by side suggest with disagreeable force the possibility of connection. It is, however, some comfort that it is in the head that the most marked distinctions are to be found. Thanks

to the kindness of M. du Chaillu and his publisher, Mr. Murray, we are enabled to give side by side the skull of the gorilla and that of a human subject of the Caucasian type. The difference in cranial capacity is very great indeed; for whereas the lowest type of the human species, such as the Hottentot and the aboriginal Australian, averages 63 to 65 cubic inches, the average of thirteen adult gorillas was found to be 28.85 cubic inches.

The average capacity of the adult Caucasian skull is 92 cubic inches, and the maximum is 114 inches.

The additions which M. du Chaillu has made to the known fauna of Africa are both numerous and important. For the first time we hear of an interesting tree-ape, the "Kooloo-Kamba," an animal which is not so powerful, indeed, as the gorilla, but is quite equal to the chimpanzee. He also describes the "nshiego mbouvé" (*Troglodytes calvus*) or "nest-building ape, a tailless animal which builds for itself a kind of hut or shelter in the branches of tall trees, and resides in it. Besides these are mentioned a large number of new species of beasts and birds, actually discovered by M. du Chaillu, and most of them figured and described.

It is time, however, to turn for awhile to the many very interesting sketches of human life with which the book is crowded. The Fans, among whom he resided for some time, are evidently confirmed cannibals.

The next morning we moved off for the Fan village, and now I had the opportunity to satisfy myself as to a matter I had cherished some doubt on before, namely, the cannibal practices of these people. I was satisfied but too soon. As we entered the town I perceived some bloody remains which looked to me to be human; but I passed on, still incredulous. Presently we passed a woman who solved all doubt. She bore with her a piece of the thigh of a human body, just as we should go to market and carry thence a roast or steak.

The whole village was much excited, and the women and children greatly scared at my presence. All fled into the houses as we passed through what appeared the main street—a long lane—in which I saw here and there human bones lying about.

At last we arrived at the palaver-house. Here we were left alone for a while, though we heard great shoutings going on at a little distance. I was told by one of them afterwards that they had been busy dividing the body of a dead man, and that there was not enough for all. The head, I am told, is a *royalty*, being saved for the king. . . . While I was talking to the king to-day (9th), some Fans brought in a dead body which they had bought in a neighbouring town, and which was now to be divided. I could see that the man had died of some disease. I confess I could not bear to stay for the cutting up of the body, but retreated when all was ready. It made me sick all over. I remained till the infernal scene was about to begin, and then retreated. Afterwards I could hear them from my house growing noisy over the division.

Eating the bodies of persons who have died of sickness is a form of cannibalism of which I had never heard among any people, so that I determined to inquire if it were indeed a general custom among the Fans, or merely an exceptional freak. They spoke without embarrassment about the whole matter, and I was informed that they constantly buy the dead of the Osheba tribe, who, in return, buy theirs. They also buy the dead of other families in their own tribes, and, besides this, get the bodies of a great many slaves from the Mbichos and Mbondemos, for which they readily give ivory, at the rate of a small tusk for a body.

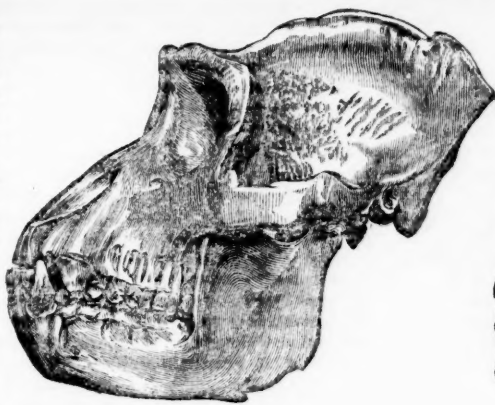
For all this, M. du Chaillu testifies of the Fans that they are a brave and martial people. He distrusted them, however, so far, that he would not eat any cooked food they offered him, lest it should have been cooked in a pot that had been used for human flesh; and never got rid of the uncomfortable impression that one day, in a state of cannibal epicurism, they might take a fancy to dining upon himself.

Another potent tribe, with whom he made some stay, was that of the Oroungons, whose chieftain was called King Bango. This potentate, who seems to have been equally disposed in favour of rum and dirt, was civil, after his fashion, to M. du Chaillu. He gave a ball in honour of the traveller:

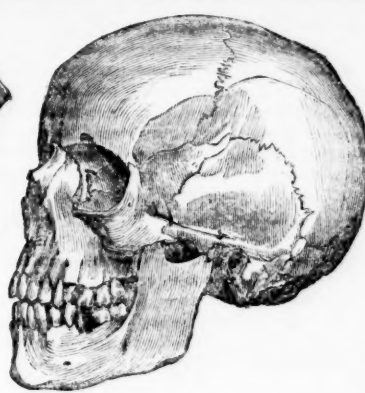
The next night a ball was given by the king in my honour. The room where I had been first received was the ball-room. When I arrived, shortly after dark, I found about one hundred and fifty of the king's wives assembled, many of whom were accounted the best dancers in the country. Shortly afterwards singing began, and then a barrel of rum was rolled in and tapped. A good glassful was given to each of the women, and then the singing recommenced. In this the women only took part, and the airs were doleful and discordant. The words I could not always catch; but here is a specimen:

When we are alive and well,
Let us be merry, sing, dance, and laugh;
For after life comes death;
Then the body rots, the worms eat it,
And all is done for ever.

When everybody was greatly excited with these songs, the king, who sat in a corner on a sofa with some of his favourite wives next him, gave the signal for the dance to begin. Immediately all rose up and beat a kind of tune or refrain to accompany the noise of the tam-tams or drums. Then six women stepped



Gorilla, male—facial angle, 49.



Man, Caucasian—facial angle, 86.

out and began to dance in the middle of the floor. The dance is not to be described. Anyone who has seen a Spanish fandango, and can imagine its lascivious movements tenfold exaggerated, will have some faint conceptions of the postures of these black women. To attain the greatest possible indecency of attitude seemed to be the ambition of all six. These were relieved by another set of six in course of time, and so the ball went on for about two hours, when, what with occasional potations of rum and the excitement of the dance and noise, the whole assemblage got so uproarious that I

had thoughts of retreating; but the king would not suffer it. He and all the people seemed to enjoy it all exceedingly.

Next women came out, one at a time, and danced their best (or worst) before a closely-critical audience, who, watching every motion with jealous eyes, were sure to applaud by audible murmurs of pleasure at every more than usually lewd pas. At last this ceased, and two really pretty young girls came out hand in hand and danced before me. I was told that they were daughters of the king, and he desired that I should take them for my wives—an offer which I respectfully but firmly declined.

Finally the room began to smell too high for me, and, as the revelries were getting madder all the time, I slipped out and betook myself to my house to sleep.

The hospitality of the Africans, when they are disposed to be hospitable, seems to be of the freest description. Upon several occasions, when M. du Chaillu arrived among a tribe, liberal offers of wives were made to him. Sometimes the ladies themselves would be sent, and at others the sable host would make his guest an unlimited offer. The refusal of the traveller to take advantage of this hospitality seems to have excited anything but satisfaction in the minds of the hosts and of the despised ladies. Incidents like the following were constantly occurring in the course of his adventures:

The next morning Shimbouvenegani sent me some plantains and a quantity of sugarcane by the hands of a young black woman, who also brought a message that she was to be my wife. I had to decline the matrimonial proposal, which seemed to grieve the black nymph, while her royal master was merely surprised, but evidently thought that it was right I should do as I pleased.

To quote everything that is interesting in this volume would be tantamount to a reprint of the entire volume; and as the publisher might possibly, and not unreasonably, object to our taking that course, we shall be content for the present with congratulating Mr. Murray upon the style in which the book has been brought out. As a specimen of typography only, it is admirable.

We have also received: *New Zealand as it Was, and as it Is.* By Robert Bateman Paul, M.A., late Archdeacon of Nelson. (E. Stanford.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Telegraph Manual: a complete History and Description of the Semaphoric, Electric, and Magnetic Telegraphs of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, Ancient and Modern. With 625 Illustrations. By TALIAFERRO P. SHAFNER, of Kentucky. New York: Putney and Russell. pp. 850.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT that, though the electric telegraph was practically invented and established in England, and has had more extensive development here than in any other part of the world, there has not been published in this country any work giving a complete history and description of the invention and its applications. We have numerous small manuals on the electric telegraph, and in works on electricity and on natural philosophy the subject is treated generally; but we must go to France and to America for a full account of the details of the invention and of the modes of working it. Ten years ago, when electric telegraphs were only beginning to be extended to different parts of France, a large scientific and practical work on the subject was published in Paris, written by the Abbé Moigno; and we are now indebted to an American citizen for the first ample history and description of the telegraph in the English language, from the earliest ages to the present time. Col. Shaffner is well qualified, by practical acquaintance with the subject, to give a full account of the working of this great invention of the age, as he had for several years the management of some of the principal telegraph lines in the States of America, and he is well known in this country as the promoter of the plan of the North Atlantic telegraph, which is to connect Great Britain with the New World by way of Scotland, Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador. Unlike most of the English expositors of telegraphic communication, Col. Shaffner's object is not to bring into notice any invention of his own. He strives to be as impartial as his feelings of nationality will permit, and he does deal even-handed justice to English inventors; though perhaps he gives greater prominence to those of his fellow-citizens who have taken part in the advancement of telegraphy than it may be considered in this country

they deserve. Col. Shaffner enters heartily into the matter he has in hand, and the work before us has the appearance of being, as he states, "a labour of love." "In the collection of materials for this work," he says, "I have spared neither labour nor expense. For nearly fifteen years I have made the subject-matter of this volume my most careful study. For the greater part of that time practical telegraphing has been my sole vocation. I have instituted thousands of experiments, and have travelled over most of the civilised world 'in search of light' upon this the most important of all arts. The information herein imparted has cost me years of toil and a heavy expenditure of money. Still, I cannot regret my devotion, either past or present, to the cause."

This history of the telegraph begins even before the beginning—or, at least, before the beginning which those who are less enthusiastic in the cause than Col. Shaffner would attribute to it; for he is inclined to trace its origin "since Adam and Eve commenced their pioneer career in the garden of Eden." The "signs of fire" mentioned in the Old Testament are in Col. Shaffner's eyes telegraphic signals, and he quotes passages from Homer and from other ancient authors to show that telegraphs were employed in those distant ages. Descending to modern times, he then describes the semaphore invented by the brothers Chappé. It was first tried in 1791; but, like most new inventions, it met with great opposition, and the populace were so enraged with one of the brothers, that he narrowly escaped being burnt to death on his own telegraph, which was destroyed by fire. It is well known that the value of the electric telegraph was first appreciated in England by its agency in the arrest of a murderer; and the semaphore of the brothers Chappé was made popular in France by the transmission of this first dispatch from the frontier to Paris: "Condé is taken from the Austrians." It is curious to observe the great obstruction which improvements in telegraphy have always encountered; and how slow not only the official mind, but the public mind, has been to admit the advantages to be derived from the rapid transmission of intelligence. When the instantaneous transmission of electricity through great lengths of wire became known, many ingenious contrivances were invented to render it available for telegraphy, and an instrument, perfect of its kind, was submitted to the Admiralty in 1816 by Mr. Ronalds. This electric telegraph transmitted signals by means of a single wire; and, though experimentally in operation through a length of six miles, their Lordships refused to inspect it, and gave the *coup de grace* to the inventor's hopes, by declaring dogmatically that telegraphs are of no use in times of peace, and that during war the semaphore answered all purposes. They arrived at that opinion of the complete efficiency of the semaphore in defiance of the knowledge that, during the Peninsular war, darkness interrupted a dispatch commencing "Lord Wellington defeated," and that for a whole night and morning the utmost consternation prevailed, until the clearing away of the fog enabled the semaphore to complete the message, and announce that "Lord Wellington defeated the French," &c.

We will not follow Col. Shaffner through the progress of electrical science and magnetism, and their various applications to the transmission of messages, from the earliest to the latest inventions, further than to notice, as instances of the length of time required to introduce improvements, that a Bill is before Parliament to bring into practical operation the method of sending messages described by Col. Shaffner, as invented by Mr. Bakewell twelve years ago, by which a fac-simile of the hand-writing of correspondents may be transmitted; and that Professor Wheatstone's private telegraph, which it is now proposed to place in every house, is but an improvement of the original index telegraph which was exhibited among the earliest of his telegraphic inventions. The chief interest of Colonel Shaffner's book to the English telegraphist—and it is to those engaged in the practice of the art that it is principally directed—will be found in the full description he gives of the methods of working telegraphs in America. Though the Americans adopted the system of electric telegraphs from the mother country, they have not been mere copyists. The costly way of suspending and insulating telegraph wires in this country was not suited to the exigencies of a sparsely peopled territory, with their chief seats of manufactures and commerce thousands of miles apart. The rough and ready mode of nailing the wires to the trees in the forests was not unfrequently adopted, and it was of importance to work with the smallest possible number of wires. This necessity directed attention more particularly to the contrivance of some simple telegraphic instrument that could be worked with a single wire; and Professor Morse supplied the want by the invention of a means of transmitting messages so simple and effective, that it has been transplanted into Europe, and has almost superseded every other instrument. There are various ways of transmitting and of receiving messages by Professor Morse's telegraph, but the plan commonly adopted on the Continent is this: A key, in communication with a voltaic battery and with the line wire, makes and breaks electric contact when the finger is pressed upon it and removed. The effect of breaking contact is to bring an electro-magnet into action at the distant station, and thereby a small lever with a blunt point attached to it is drawn down upon a strip of paper and indents a mark. The strip or ribbon of paper is kept in continual motion by clock-work mechanism, and as it is drawn along, when the point is pressed down, an indented line is produced on the paper. The length of the line depends on the time that the electric contact continues; and the operator at the transmitting station may make lines of any length he pleases by varying the times of pressure on the

key. In this manner he can make a series of dots and strokes on the paper at the receiving station; and those marks peculiarly arranged form a symbolical alphabet, which, after some practice, may be easily deciphered. The rapidity with which an operator works the key so as to produce dots and lines of a determined length, and in the prescribed order, is something marvellous; nor is it much less extraordinary to observe the facility with which the clerk who receives the communication can read the signals by passing his finger over the indented marks. As this plan of transmitting telegraph signals was invented in America, it is there that it has attained the greatest perfection. Originally a copyist wrote down the words as the operator deciphered them, and the message was afterwards copied by another clerk to be dispatched; but in a short time expert telegraphers were enabled to write the messages they received, and afterwards the copying clerk was dispensed with. Beyond that, it might seem impossible to go in the abridgment of labour, but a still farther advancement was attempted and accomplished; and in all the principal telegraph offices in America at the present time the clock mechanism and the ribbon of paper are thrown aside, and the messages are received by sound. This was at first considered an extraordinary, and an almost impracticable feat, but it has now become an ordinary means of receiving messages. The operator seated at his table hears the sound of the armature of the magnet when it is attracted. He listens to its chattering as it rattles to and fro, and in the combinations of the shorter and more prolonged sounds he distinguishes letters, forms them into words, and hears the voice speaking to him from afar. The author says:

Of all the mysterious agencies of the electric telegraph there is nothing else so marvellous as the receiving intelligence by sound. The apparatus speaks a language, a telegraphic language, as distinct in tone and articulation as belong to any tongue. The sound that makes the letter is as defined in the one as it is in the other. The operator sits in his room, perhaps some ten feet from his apparatus, and he hears a conversation held between two others hundreds of miles distant, and perhaps the parties conversing are equally as far apart. He hears every word; he laughs with them in their merriment, or perhaps sympathises with them in their bereavements. The lightning speaks, and holds converse with man! What can be more sublime!

Is it possible to go beyond this? Yes; the American telegraphist can not only see and hear the messages transmitted by electricity, but he can *feel the news and taste it*. Colonel Shaffner says it is not an uncommon practice for a person who has been sent along a line to detect bad insulation, when he comes to the defective part to cut the wire, and by striking one end against the other to communicate to the nearest station the place where the defect occurred; and having done so, he applies the two ends of the wire to his tongue, and can understand the return signals by feeling and tasting the symbolic alphabet.

In America the electric telegraph has been a great success. Towns at distances so remote as to require many days to reach them even by railway can be communicated with in a few minutes, and the advantage of such a rapid means of intercourse are consequently more felt than in a country where the cities and towns are comparatively close together. The telegraphic dispatches to and from the offices in New York average daily as many as 2430; and even at Cincinnati, a town but recently sprung up among the backwoods, the daily telegraphic dispatches average 950. The comparatively low tariff tends, no doubt, to give greater impulse to telegraphic communicativeness, though the charge varies considerably in different places. The cause of the difference, Col. Shaffner tells us, depends principally on the difference in the general expense of living. In the Eastern States a man can live much cheaper than in the Southern States, and the payments to the clerks vary therefore from 600 dollars to 1500 dollars per annum. The charges for messages, even on the dearest lines, are, however, cheaper than in England, as the following tariffs between some of the chief towns will exhibit. From New York to Boston, a distance of 250 miles, the charge for transmitting ten words is forty cents, or about twenty pence; from New York to Washington, which is the same distance, the tariff is fifty cents; from New York to Pittsburgh, 350 miles, 75 cents; from New Orleans to Savannah, Georgia, 800 miles, one dollar and forty cents for ten words; and from Louisville east to New York, 850 miles, one dollar. English telegrams are estimated at twenty words instead of at ten, as in America; but it will be seen that, after doubling the charges to equalise the number of words transmitted, the American tariff is full one-third less than in this country. It might be supposed, indeed, considering the greater use of the telegraph in America, and that the companies there were not burthened with the expenses for the purchase of patent rights, which weighed heavily on the original Electric Telegraph Company in England, that the American telegraph charges would not be so high as they are; but the many monopolies of lines purchased by different companies tend to the disadvantage of the public. Exclusive rights are purchased to transmit messages between certain towns, and where such a monopoly exists other companies are prohibited from sending messages between the places that have been monopolised, though their wires may be carried through them. Colonel Shaffner, who can see nothing wrong in the administration of affairs in the States, even when it would put fetters on lightning, approves of that arrangement, as a proper compensation to inventors for the toil and time devoted to the achievement of their inventions.

A considerable portion of the "Telegraph Manual" is devoted to a description of the Atlantic telegraph, the laying down of the cable, and to a consideration of the difficulties attending the transmission of electric signals through long lengths of submerged wire. The diffi-

culty caused by the retention of electricity in an insulated wire when surrounded by water was not made known until 1854, when underground and submarine telegraph wires were extended to Belgium. It was then ascertained that when an electric signal is transmitted through such a wire the wire retains part of the charge, so that when another signal is sent quickly afterwards in the same direction the two pulses of electricity mingle together and produce confusion. Col. Shaffner affirms that all attempts to overcome this difficulty have been unsuccessful; but in this respect we have the means of knowing he is not altogether correct. We have witnessed experiments in which, by reversing the current after every signal, messages which were otherwise unintelligible at a distance of 100 miles could be distinctly understood. During the few days that messages could be transmitted to America through the Atlantic telegraph cable, the rate of transmission did not exceed one word per minute, for when a more rapid transmission was attempted the signals became confused. As the only known means of overcoming that difficulty, Col. Shaffner has proposed to make the communication with America by the roundabout route of the Faroe Isles, Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador; the greatest extent of sea between any two of the stations being 600 miles. By that means the electrical difficulty would be diminished, if not surmounted; and should any disaster happen to the cable between those points, the loss would not be so irremediable as when the whole length from Ireland to Newfoundland is lost at the bottom of the Atlantic. The establishment of the roundabout line of communication is now the height of Col. Shaffner's ambition, and we heartily wish that when he continues this valuable work, as he promises, "by subsequent editions," he will have to announce the completion and successful working of the North Atlantic Telegraph.

Hebrew Men and Times, from the Patriarchs to the Messiah. By JOSEPH HENRY ALLEN. (Boston: Walker, Wise, and Co. 1861. pp. 435.)—We do not profess to be a theological any more than we are a political journal, but we must protest against the spirit of some of the passages in this volume, and more especially in its latter part. We do so with the more reluctance because the writer is evidently a man of some intellect and learning. The whole of the chapter on "The Messiah" is, to our minds, very objectionable:

Yet we may easily believe it to have been—as we find it in fact—with a certain reluctance and misgiving that Jesus first directed the Messianic expectations of the people upon himself. He forbore to stimulate in them what was at best a false and vindictive, and what proved a bitterly pernicious and fatal, hope. . . . The phrase "kingdom of heaven" he set himself, therefore, steadily to disengage from all the vindictive and fantastic images of Jewish fancy; to make it mean to others what his clearer understanding and finer spiritual apprehension discerned in it; to sketch, as it were, its boundaries in the realm of the moral life.

A little further on we read:

His own name he would not at first suffer to be used in too near connection with that hope, or announced as the Messiah of the coming kingdom; yet, assured as he was that the true culmination and completion of the Hebrew prophetic history were in himself, his claim became by degrees more public and explicit; and when he distinctly foresaw his own death as decreed and inevitable, he no longer scrupled to declare, in the most open manner, that he was the true Son of God, the prophet foretold by Moses, the expected Man. His death, he knew, when nothing else could do it, would break the spell of that charmed thought, that false hope, which stimulated the worst passion of the people, while it fettered their best religious life.

The book is a clever, well-written one, but it is clogged all throughout with the tenets of Unitarianism.

The Law of Impersonation as applied to Abstract Ideas and Religious Dogmas. By S. W. HALL. (George Manwaring. 1861. pp. 54.)—We need say little more of this pamphlet than that the author altogether coincides with, even if he does not go beyond, the writer of the much-talked-of article in the *Westminster* quarterly which criticised the "Essays and Reviews." One sentence will explain as well as a dozen the gist of this volume:

Are we right, therefore, in adhering to the Mosaic tradition of our descent from One pair, when it proves to be in direct contradiction to the great law of Humanitary progress, which has prevailed since the historical times, viz. the tendency and fusion of all the races of the earth towards Unity as an ultimate end, both of physical type and civilisation? If the law of progress is bringing mankind from Diversity to Unity, how could this diversity of races have sprung from One pair alone? How can Diversity proceed from Unity, when the laws of progress are producing Unity from Diversity?

Many persons would perhaps not unreasonably say that these doctrines savour strongly of infidelity. The writer intimates that he only wishes "to eliminate the supernatural out of Christianity, and to establish its fundamental doctrines on the basis of Faith and Truth, and not on the traditions and dogmas of bygone ages."

Southern Wealth and Northern Profits, as exhibited in Statistical Facts and Official Figures. By THOMAS PRENTICE KETTEL. (New York: Van Evrie, Horton, and Co. London: Trübner and Co. pp. 173.)—The appearance of this pamphlet is both timely and ominous. Here we have the argument on behalf of the Southern States clearly and forcibly put forward, by a Democratic journalist of New York. According to this advocate the seceders have not only the best of the argument, but the best of everything. Their quarrel is juster, and their means of sustaining it ampler, than those of their Northern antagonists. This sounds strangely, but Mr. Kettle has plenty of figures and business-like looking extracts from customs returns and balance sheets. To all who are interested about the present crisis of affairs in America, and above all to those of our journalists who are writing about it, the pamphlet must be worth looking into.

New Zealand, the "Britain of the South" with a Chapter on the Native War and our future Native Policy. By CHARLES HURTHOUSE. Second edition. (Edward Stanford. 1861. pp. 519.)—We have already in these columns expressed our hearty approbation of the first edition of Mr.

Hurthouse's volume. To the emigrant who intends to make New Zealand his future home it is absolutely indispensable. In these pages the whole story of this beautiful colony is well told, and the inquirer feels that he is listening to the advice of a man of sense, of whose practical experience and good faith there can be no doubt. The value of this second edition is considerably increased by the chapter on the war and our future policy towards the natives. It will be gathered from what we have said that we consider this book amusing as well as useful; and, perhaps, the general reader cannot better occupy some of his leisure hours than in making himself acquainted with the present condition and prospects of one of our most valuable dependencies. This, we can assure him he may do very pleasantly by means of Mr. Hurthouse's volume.

We have also received: *Our Domestic Animals in Health and Disease.* By John Gangee. Part I. (Edinburgh: T. C. Jack. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—*The World at School.* (H. J. Tresidder.)—*A Letter from a Volunteer of 1806 to the Volunteers of 1860.* By A. W. Playfair, M.P.P. (E. G. Allen.)—*The Medical Profession: its Aims and Objects.* By a Surgeon. (T. C. Newby.)—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.* By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. Part XXVII. (Routledge.)—*Miscellaneous Papers on Scientific Subjects.* By T. Seymour Burt, F.R.S. Vol. III. Part I. (Printed for the Author.)—*The Imperial Ottoman, Smyrna, and Aden Railway, its Position and Prospects.* By Hyde Clarke. (Constantinople: Kehler Brothers.)

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" opens with an article on "The Ministry and the Budget," written in the true old Tory spirit. According to this writer, "the great Liberal Party" is a "heterogeneous mass," Lord John is "that caricature of a statesman," Mr. Gladstone is a financial "Belial"—though not, like Law, "a swindler"—and (oh, Toriest of all Tory signs!) Lord Palmerston is an object of admiration:

Hereafter it will be related as a marvel, that a man in the seventy-seventh year of his age should be able, not only to cope in the House of Commons with the master intellects of the age, but on the public hustings, to confound and put to silence the very Shimei of the democracy—pelting the discomfited Radical with his own missiles, and stoning him back, amidst the cheers of a delighted audience, to his noisome and polluted Bahurim. Age has not diminished one jot of his energy, subdued his vivacity, or even weaned him from a certain recklessness more befitting a Diomedes than a Nestor. Perhaps wisdom, in the highest sense of the word, is not the attribute to which he can lay claim; but he has a quick and ready perception, keen natural sagacity, thorough knowledge of character in its weakness as well as its strength, and is, moreover, intimately acquainted with the tone and tactics of every section of political party. For it must be remembered, that not even Dagald Dalgetty, that sage and unscrupulous soldado who took service successively with the Scotch-German legion, the Swedes, the Imperialists, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the Cavaliers, and the Roundheads, displayed more versatility than our admired and remarkable Palmerston, who, almost from the time when he first handled a razor, has maintained himself in office, high or low, in connection with all sorts of administrations, and now occupies the proud position of Premier of the United Kingdoms, and autocrat of the oligarchical Whigs, a troublesome faction to subdue, but whom he has cowed into abject submission. No unapt simile, applied to him, is that of the Stag of Ten. In the House of Commons, before his followers, to what can he be more fitly compared than to the monarch of the forest marshalling the subordinate herd, standing forth in their front, emitting the note of defiance, and lowering his antlers to meet the rush of the rabid assailant? Vain is the hope to circumvent or hamstring that veteran sire of venison, for the scythe of Death is not more deadly than the sweep of his unerring times; and with each toss of his magnificent head, when baited by Radical curs,

"He adds new monsters to the startled sky!"

Nor is it less pleasing to observe how he asserts his supremacy over his own species. It will happen that some stunted and ill-conditioned deer—who has a notion that, by rights, he ought to be the leader of the herd, and have the first choice of the binds—thrusts himself forward, and offers a blunt and frusky horn to the meditated charge of the bound, which were he to abide, the fangs would instantly be in his crinkled throat, and the poor animal, unsaleable even at the rate of twopence per pound, would give up the ghost among the heather! Beautiful it is to see the quick turn of the head, and the admonitory prog on the ribs which the royal stag bestows on the pretender, driving him back to his proper place and function, which is that of superintendent of the calves. But we shall not pursue the simile further. There stands Palmerston—in this year of God 1861—the first, foremost, and best bulwark of Whiggery, which faction he has at last adorned by becoming its leader—the elderly Hector of a beleaguered Troy, maintaining his post at the Scæan gate, and breathing defiance to every adversary. Whatever we may think of his followers, he at least, so long as Whiggery obtains the rule, is the right man in the right place.

After this laudation of Lord Palmerston, it is not wonderful to find an article advocating that which it has been the object of the noble Lord's life to accomplish—the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. "The Euthanasia of the Ottoman Empire" is a sickening piece of hypocrisy, served up with an impudence which has become trite; a tissue of fallacies told in the face of truth, told for a selfish, even a traitorous purpose. That Turkey, if let alone, must fall; that she is only supported by the interference of her enemies; that her vast internal resources are better undeveloped; that, with the smallest national debt in Europe, she is on the verge of bankruptcy; that, in fact, the Czar should be at Constantinople, and Syria a French province.

A writer in the *Dublin University Magazine* takes some trouble to prove that not only are the Essayists and Reviewers right in disclaiming complicity of opinion, but that they actually differ, in many important particulars, from each other. The disgraceful mutilation of the Afghan Dispatches furnishes the topic of a telling article on "The Morality of Garbled Blue-Books." The forgery committed on public documents, and the defence which Lord Palmerston attempted to set up by vilifying the memory of Sir Alexander Burnes, are reprimanded in terms as just as they are vigorous:

At last, however, his Lordship's own cleverness has turned for a while the public gaze on a point which he of all men might well have wished to cover with the deepest shadow. Had he spoken a little less slightly of the man whose published dispatches he, or some one of his former colleagues, must once have carefully deprived of their true meaning; had he not vented so unpro-

voked a sneer at the credulity of him whose advice, if followed, had left unwritten the darkest page of our Indian annals; had he uttered one word of seeming regret for the wrong-doing of a day long past, his recent shirking of the issues raised by Mr. Dunlop, and wrought out with triumphant malice by the hardest of living demagogues, would have met with no grudging tolerance from the world at large. No one wished to set so old and popular a statesman in the pillory of public scorn for the frailty committed more than twenty years ago. If there, however, he has chosen to set himself, with the hardihood of an old offender, on his own head must fall the disgrace of all that pelting which, rightly or wrongly, he has thus provoked. Once upon a time he used to content himself with a short denial of the charge which some friend of truth or foe to Whiggism would now and again be throwing in his teeth. The dispatches of our envoy at Cabul had not, we were told, been unfairly garbled; they had not been made to wear a face exactly opposite to the true one; they had only been curtailed of irrelevant passages, of trifles unconnected with any of the points at issue. Now, however, in view of blue books but lately printed, of documents that tell their own damning tale to all who can bear to listen, his line of tactics has necessarily been changed. It had been madness to say once more what most of his hearers knew to be untrue; but it seemed a safe, if not very praiseworthy course, to take his stand on a point whose weakness few of those hearers might have the will, the boldness, or the needful knowledge to expose. And so, in an evil moment for his own fame, his Lordship seems to have decided on slandering the public character, and misrepresenting the public influence, of the man whose avowed opinions had already, with his Lordship's own consent, been twisted and mangled into a seeming sanction of the policy against which this man had long and strenuously set his face. On no evidence that ever has been or can be adduced, an able English envoy, charged with a delicate mission to an Eastern court, a diplomatist of many years' practice, on whose researches in this special instance was supposed by many people to hang the question of peace or war in Afghanistan, is now described to us as a simple, credulous person, whose opinion went for nothing against the omniscience of our own Foreign Office, and the statecraft of the Calcutta Council Chamber. He was, no doubt, "a highly respectable person," a man of "great energy," who fell into the mistake "of being too easily misled, and believing everything that was said to him." The plans of the British Government "did not depend on the opinion which Lieutenant Burnes might give as to the friendliness of Dost Mohammed." Portions of his dispatches were indeed left out, "in which his personal opinions, evidently arising from confusion of ideas, misconception, and over-credulity, were stated, at variance with the views justly entertained by the Government under which he was acting." After all the omissions made, "enough remained to reveal the outline of affairs" in the East; nor did the

omitted passages "in any degree alter the grounds on which the system of operations and course of policy as to Afghanistan were based." In other words, Sir A. Burnes, as a mere subordinate, had nothing to say of any real or possible moment, on the very subject which he had been specially deputed to explore; while his expressions of thorough belief in the friendly purposes of Dost Mohammed were not worth entering among a set of documents bearing his name, and purporting to reveal his sentiments to the world at large. . . . Nor was the case improved by Lord Palmerston's frank admission that other dispatches had been suppressed besides those of the Cabul envoy. If passages written by the latter were struck out as "irrelevant," of course it was needful to make all square by leaving out "a dispatch written by Sir William Macnaghten, at the order of Lord Auckland, censuring in very severe terms, and totally disavowing the policy of Lieutenant Burnes." To take credit for this seems much as if the lamented Daniel Good had plumed himself on his humanity in hiding away the limbs of his murdered victim. His Lordship's frankness forgot also to name the suppression of certain passages in the letters of Captain Wade, another political agent, whose opinions nearly tallied with those of "Lieutenant Burnes."

The *Art Journal* gives a pretty engraving from a pretty picture—J. Sant's portrait group of the "Royal Sisters,"—and, by way of contrast, a version of Turner's grand and poetic "Snow Storm" at sea; amid which the steamer is labouring heavily, shooting forth its dark cloud of smoke amid the white blinding snow and mist: also a pleasing engraving from a fancy classic statue by Wills Brothers, "Temperance." Mr. Heaphy continues his valuable articles on the early representations of our Saviour—early Greek works this month. Mr. Walter Thornbury gives us one of his fancy pictures from artist-life, "Vandyke and the Beauty of Rosendale," an "expansion" of a "well-known adventure" of the painter's; how he fell in love with a rustic innkeeper's daughter, and, on the appointed wedding-day, was saved from marriage—and perdition, as we are to suppose—by the genius of virtue and worldly prosperity in the person of Rubens. Mr. Fairholt discourses didactically on book-bindings. A long article is devoted to a consideration of the Royal Academy and its various anomalies; somewhat minatory on the whole.

We have also received: *Bentley's Miscellany*.—*The National Magazine*.—*The Boys' Own Magazine*.—*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*.—*The Eulwark*.—*Kingston's Magazine for Boys*.—*The Owllet Papers*, No. III.—*The Leisure Hour*.—*Chambers's Journal*.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

The Popular Education of France. By MATTHEW ARNOLD, M.A.
London: Longman and Co. 1861. pp. 294.

THIS VOLUME was prepared by the accomplished author in his official capacity of foreign assistant to the Education Commission. We are glad that so useful and interesting a book has been separately published, and not merely entombed in the "Report" of the Commissioners.

The author has kept in view the two leading points of dispute in our efforts for popular education, viz., State aid, or, as the extreme voluntaries will call it, *interference*, and the religious difficulty. Both of these he discusses at considerable length, with admirable temper, and no less pleasing beauty of style. With those whose notions of a government would limit its functions to affairs of police and revenue, and who consequently deprecate all educational action on part of the State, the author does not attempt to argue; but he appeals to those who have hitherto regarded State-action with jealousy or dislike to consider whether the whole circumstances are not such as to render State-action—however dangerous this may have been in former times—now not only prudent, but most desirable. The exaggeration of the action of the State in France furnishes, with our author, no reason for refusing to enlarge the action of the State in England, where it would always be effectually controlled by the genius and temper of the people, and also by the long-established constitutional character of the Government.

It is not State-action in itself which the middle and lower classes of a nation ought to deprecate; it is State-action exercised by a hostile class, and for their oppression. From a State-action reasonably, equitably, and nationally exercised, they may derive great benefit—greater, by the very nature and necessity of things, than can be derived from this source by the class above them. For the middle or lower classes to obstruct such a State-action, to repel its benefits, is to play the game of their enemies, and to prolong for themselves a condition of real inferiority.

That democracy is rapidly expanding among us few would probably deny. That we are by no means educationally prepared for it is, we fear, almost as certain. Many have foreseen the change; all talk about it, some lament it; but we neglect to make due preparation for it by a sound and effective education. The author regards the efforts of the State in extending and improving education as the surest, the only influence that can counteract the *Americanizing* of our masses, and make us a truly self-governing people.

While paying an eloquent tribute to the elevation of character, the noble way of thinking and acting, and the invaluable example of other high qualities common to good aristocracies, the author shows that it is a common tendency with all aristocracies to fail to appreciate the growth of intellectual culture among the masses. "They leave the people still the multitude, the crowd; they have small belief in the power of the ideas which are its life. Themselves a power reposing on all which is most solid, material, and visible, they are slow to attach any great importance to influences impalpable, spiritual, and viewless."

The vital impulse of democracy, which some regard with apprehension and dismay, but which is an essential characteristic of intelligent humanity, is thus alluded to:

Can it be denied, that to live in a society of equals tends in general to make a man's spirit expand, and his faculties work easily and actively; while, to live in a society of superiors, although it may occasionally be a very good discipline, yet in general tends to tame the spirits, and to make the play of the faculties less secure and active? Can it be denied, that to be heavily overshadowed, to be profoundly insignificant, has, on the whole, a depressing and benumbing effect on the character?

And we may add, also, a most destructive effect on the character; for it will be found that a fierce spirit of bitterness prevails among our ignorant peasantry against all above them in position, which education would doubtless ameliorate. At present they see all around them intelligent and prosperous, and, unaware of the causes of the disparity of position, they fancy themselves victims of social oppression, or are overwhelmed with the weight of their own inferiority. The few extracts we have made will show that this book is not a mere compilation of facts and statistics, or of the crude views and rash conclusions that characterise many parts of the Commissioners' report, but is indeed pervaded by a spirit of suggestive philosophy. In regard to the religious difficulty, Mr. Arnold is inclined to recommend the cessation of denominational action on part of the State. He would have the State to exercise a power of civil unity, in which religious differences should be merged. Instead of the inspector being, as now, employed to represent the divisions of rival sects, he would render this official the agent of the civil power, which, while requiring that each child should be religiously educated according to the doctrinal views of its parent, should cause the rights of conscience to be respected, and be ready to protect each denomination from intolerance on part of another sect. Inspectors would then discharge their duties not as sectarian agents, but as civil servants desirous of discouraging rather than stimulating denominational antagonism. Instead of cherishing that spirit of equity and impartiality which it carries out in its other departments, the State in England has, by timid concessions to denominational clamour, fallen into the anomalous position of fostering the intolerance it deprecates. It imposes restrictions on its obvious duty of seeing that all its subjects are treated with justice, and their consciences not violated in schools which, receiving public money, incur public responsibilities. Instead of checking sectarian injustice, the State allows inspectors to become parties to it. We hear a great deal of papal and sacerdotal influence in France; but, as Mr. Arnold remarks, the civil power is there so completely above the trammels of such influences in educational matters, that, "while more than four-fifths of the population of France profess Roman Catholicism, only about one three-hundredth part of French inspection is in the hands of Catholic ecclesiastics. Whereas, while one-half of the population of England profess Anglicanism, more than three-fourths of English inspection is in the hands of Anglican ecclesiastics. I heard the other day of an English National school, aided by public money, the only school in the place, which

had for one of its regulations that no child of Dissenting parents should be admitted unless he consented to be rebaptised. I saw with my own eyes, the other day, in a British school aided by public money, a printed placard stuck up in a conspicuous place in the school-room, offering a reward of 10*l.* to any Roman Catholic who could prove, by text, ten propositions—such as, that we ought to adore the Virgin Mary, that we ought to pray for the dead, that St. Peter was unmarried, that he ever was Bishop of Rome, and so on. Is it tolerable that such antics should be played in schools on which the grant of public money confers a public character?"

It appears that many in France are, as in England, frightened at the possibility of teaching too much:

Eminent personages complained to me that already popular education in France was carried so far, that society began to be dislocated by it; that the labourer would no longer stay in his field, nor the artisan in his workshop. This is the language which we have all heard so often from those who think that the progress of society can be arrested because a farmer's wife finds it hard to get a cookmaid. It is sufficient to say to those who hold it, that it is vain for them to expect that the lower classes will be kind enough to remain ignorant and unbettered merely for the sake of saving them inconvenience.

We ought not to forget to commend the ability of the summary of the general history of French education given by the author. But by far the most valuable part of the book is its suggestiveness in regard to English education. Leaving others to deal with methods, for which he evidently has but little taste, Mr. Arnold conceives the chief deficiencies of our present system to be the want of local educational offices to manage current details, which would save the London office from the inundation that now threatens it; next the absurd denial of access into the ranks of inspectors of the most capable public schoolmasters, and the want of inspectors-general. He also regards the keeping up of the number of pupil-teachers as most essential:

I implore all friends of education to use their best efforts to preserve this institution to us unimpaired. Let them entreat ministerial economy to respect a pensioner who has repaid the outlay upon him a thousand times: let them entreat the Privy Council Office to propose for sacrifice some less precious victim. Forms less multiplied, examinations less elaborate, inspectors of a lower grade—let all these reductions be endured rather than the number of pupil-teachers should be lessened. . . . No private liberality can create a body like the pupil-teachers. Neither can a few of them do the work of many. *Classes of twenty-five or thirty, and an efficient teacher to each class: that school system is the best which inscribes these words on its banners.*

We reserve for a second notice the chapters on the education of Switzerland and Holland.

A Key to Dr. McCulloch's Course of Reading, containing Sketches of the Authors and Heathen Deities mentioned in the Volume; with the Etymologies and Explanations of all the peculiar Words and Terms which it contains: greatly enlarged by a full Sketch of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, and other articles. By JAMES WHITTON. (Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1861. pp. 454.)—The lengthy title of this little volume best explains its purpose. It is indeed a sort of biographical dictionary, although the sketch of Napoleon occupies just one half of its pages. This sketch is on the whole carefully and correctly written. We can scarcely say as much for all the others. The writer ought to know that the poems which bear the name of Anacreon are almost universally allowed by scholars not to have belonged to the famous Greek poet of that name. We know very little about Sappho; but perhaps, if we know anything at all, it is that, like most blue stockings, she was not "very beautiful in person," however "criminal in her affections" she might have been. Mr. Whitton quotes from some writer (to us unknown) who insists upon Sappho's purity. We quite agree with the editor, that we should have liked considerably stronger proof of this purity than we have at present. The late Colonel Mure, who knew far more about the Lesbian poetess than any other modern writer, entered into a hot controversy with the German critic Welcker as to Sappho's purity, which Colonel Mure doubted. As he had very much the best of the controversy, we feel inclined to doubt it also. We think Mr. Whitton ought to have informed those persons who consult his Key that there is scarcely an atom of reliable proof that a Romulus (such as he has described) ever existed.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Home and Colonial School Society took place on the 30th April, in the rooms at Gray's-inn-road. In the absence of the Earl of Chichester, the chair was taken by Mr. Bridges. The Earl of Shaftesbury and the Bishop of Carlisle were present, in addition to a numerous assembly of educational philanthropists. The appearance of the children excited general interest, and the intelligence evinced by many of the little ones was quite astonishing. The annual meeting took place at the close of the examination, when the report was read. By this it appeared that there were 216 teachers in training, and that the funds were in a satisfactory condition. Most of the speakers expressed opinions favourable to the existing Governmental arrangements, and condemnatory of the general recommendations of the Commissioners, especially against inspectors being allowed to examine the religious education given, which, it was also thought, had not been duly considered by the Commissioners.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society was held at the Institution in the Borough-road on Monday. The proceedings were commenced by the examination of the Boys' School, which, though less striking and effective than many of past years, was on the whole creditable and satisfactory. The chair was taken by Lord Lyvedon in the absence of Lord John Russell. A numerous company attended, among whom were Earl Ducie, Sir John Boileau, Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., Mr. E. Bull, M.P., Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Mr. J. Hey-

wood, and several clergymen. At the close of the examination the children were addressed by the chairman, and the business of the annual meeting was commenced by the reading of the report, which gave a very encouraging account of the society's operations. During the past year, 255 teachers had been trained, and 183 candidates, most of whom were pupil-teachers, presented themselves for examination for Queen's Scholarships; 117 students were examined for certificates, and not one of them failed. The new training college for school-mistresses at Stockwell, recently opened, will require for completion about 5000*l.*, to obtain which efforts are at once to be made. Nearly 1000 children are now in attendance at the Model Schools. The total receipts of the year amounted to 20,345*l.*, and the expenditure to 25,678*l.* The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Gurney Hoare, and seconded by Mr. S. Gurney, M.P. Mr. Alderman Lawrence moved an addition to the resolution for adopting the report on the desirability of maintaining inviolate the unsectarian principle on which the society was established, and animadverted strongly on the depository and catalogue of the society being made the vehicles of promoting the sale of several books strongly impregnated with sectarian views, which books have lately been thus introduced. Mr. Preston warmly seconded the addition to the resolution, which was also supported by other speakers; but, after a long discussion, the simple adoption of the report was carried, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

At their session on Saturday last, the Council of University College, London, were informed by Mr. Mellor that the Right Hon. William F. Cowper, M.P., had accepted their invitation to preside at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Faculty of Medicine of the college. Mr. Charles Cassal was appointed Professor of French Language and Literature. There were in all twenty-five candidates. On the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine Professor Ellis was appointed Examiner for the Atkinson Morley Surgical Scholarship, jointly with the permanent examiners—viz., the Professor of Clinical Surgery (Mr. Quain), the Professor of Surgery (Mr. Erichsen), and the Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery (Mr. Wharton Jones); and Mr. Marshall was appointed Substitute Examiner. Mr. Charlton Bastian and Mr. William John Smith, having obtained from the Faculty certificates of the competency of their knowledge of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and medicine, were admitted candidates for the scholarship. On the recommendation of the Senate, the Council determined that henceforth the professorship of physiology (now held by Dr. Sharpey) should be attached to the Faculty of Arts as well as to the Faculty of Medicine. The committee on a cadetship in the Indian army, Sir Edward Ryan and Mr. Edward Ronilly, reported that out of five applicants, three of whom had passed with credit an examination by the Civil Service Commission, the candidates most deserving of being recommended for Mr. Smith's nominations, one for infantry and one for cavalry, were, in order of merit at the examination, Mr. Charles Bell Horsburgh and Mr. Joseph John Fletcher; and they advised that Mr. Horsburgh should have the choice between the infantry and the cavalry. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

At the annual election, held at Westminster School, May 7, the successful candidates were as follows:—W. A. Hetherington, R. J. Mure, and A. Maude, of Christ Church, Oxford; W. S. Wright, A. C. Onslow, and R. B. Dickson, of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Triplet Exhibitions were obtained by W. S. Wright, Q.S., and A. C. Onslow, Q.S.; the Thomas Exhibition by P. Southby. The annual dinner in Hall on the preceding evening was numerously attended, as usual. Among the guests, besides the Dean and Canons of Westminster, were present—the Archbishop of York, the Dean of Christchurch, the Master of Trinity, Lord Raglan (in honour of the completion of the Westminster memorial to the heroes of the Crimea), Lord Normanton, Lord Amherst, Lord Mayo, Lord Barrington, Lord Llanover, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Moray and Ross, Lord Charles Russell, Sir David Dundas, Sir G. Osborn, Sir R. Glyn, Sir W. Stirling, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, J. R. Mowbray, M.P., M. H. Marsh, M.P., W. W. E. Wynn, M.P., Col. Wynn, M.P., J. Banks Stanhope, M.P., P. H. Humberston, M.P., Hon. E. B. Wrottesley, Mr. Egerton Harcourt, Col. Greathed, Dr. R. Phillimore, and Mr. James Mure, &c. The epigrams were recited as usual, and the evening closed to the satisfaction of all concerned. It seems not improbable that the success of these meetings at Election may lead to the substitution of an occasional for an annual dinner of Old Westminsters as held heretofore at the Thatched-house Tavern later in the season.

Dr. Jenner, Physician to the Queen, has been elected by the Senate of the University of London the Examiner in the Practice of Medicine, and Professor Redfern Examiner in Anatomy and Physiology, in the vacancies occasioned by the resignations respectively of Dr. Billing and Mr. Francis Kirnan, F.R.S.

C. Naylor has been appointed to be Second Master of St. Mary-de-Crypt Grammar-school, Gloucester.

The Rev. William Stevenson, D.D., one of the ministers of South Leith, has been appointed by the Crown to the chair of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of the late Dr. James Robertson.

Oxford.—There will be elections of one Fellow and three Scholars at Trinity College, Oxford, on Trinity Monday, May 27th. The Fellowship is open to such as have passed all the examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A., and do not possess any benefice or property which would disqualify if acquired after election; but candidates must either be already in holy orders, or absolutely engage to be ordained within two years. The value of the Scholarships is about 75*l.* per annum; they are tenable for five years, and open to candidates between sixteen and twenty years of age. Candidates for the Fellowship will be required to exhibit the usual testimonials, and, if ordained, their letters of orders, but if not an attested copy of their register of baptism, and, in the case of those who have not yet graduated, the Testamur of the Public Examiners in the final schools. For the Scholarships, an attested copy of their register of baptism, and testimonials of character from their college or instructors. These papers must, in all cases, either be transmitted or personally delivered to the President, on or before Saturday, May 18, between the hours of ten and twelve, a.m. All can-

didates will call upon the President at nine a.m., on Wednesday, May 22. The examination will begin the same day.

The examiners appointed for the Craven Scholarships give notice that there will be an examination for two Scholarships, beginning on Friday, May 24, at half-past nine o'clock. These Scholarships are open to those members of the University who have passed in one school in the final examination, and have not exceeded their twenty-fourth term. Candidates are requested to call on Professor Conington, 124, High-street, on Wednesday, May 22, between twelve and two, bringing with them their *testamur* in the final examination, their matriculation paper, and a certificate of good conduct from the head or vicegerent of their college or hall.

The Senior Proctor has issued the lists of candidates in the Schools of Mathematics, Law and Modern History, and Natural Science. The numbers are as follows: In the Mathematical School, 99; in the School of Law and Modern History, 69; and the School of Natural Science, 22.

The Junior Proctor has issued the lists of candidates for the examination before Moderators. The number of the names is 239. Two candidates for a degree present themselves under the old system.

Cambridge.—The Professor of Music has given notice to candidates for the degrees of Mus. D. and Mus. B., that he will hold an examination on Monday the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. Candidates are desired to send in their names, together with the exercises required by the statutes, to Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co.'s, Trinity-street, not later than the 15th inst.

The list of persons who have passed their Examination in Theology, for Easter 1861, has been published by the Examiners.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry was on Friday, May 3rd, adjudged to Frederick W. H. Myers, of Trinity College. Subject: The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington.

The Camden gold medal for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse has been adjudged to Henry Lee Warner, St. John's College. Subject: "Alpinæ nives."

The Porson prize has been awarded as under: Charles Edward Graves, St. John's College, and Henry Whitehead Moss, St. John's College, æq. Subject: Shakespeare's Henry IV., Part II., Act II., scene 3.: "I pray thee, loving wife, and gentle daughter," to the words "With others than with him; let them alone."

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—"Guglielmo Tell" has by four recent representations become tolerably familiar to a fresh class of opera-goers, and its general merits have been freely canvassed. It is now widely admitted, that Rossini has succeeded best in those portions of his work upon which his inherent qualities are expressed by a knowledge of which he is master, and not in his attempts at writing in the *gusto grande*, which requires absolute command over the resources of harmony and counterpoint, such, for instance, as the productions of Mozart evidence. The extreme length of "Guglielmo Tell" will always be a drawback to an extensive popularity. It is a pity that Rossini had not long ere this been consulted about the "cuts," which are absolutely essential to reduce a work of the Paris Grand Opera dimensions (five hours long) to the form and length practicable at our own Italian theatre. In Paris the performance begins an hour earlier than in London, and this hour makes a very important difference. After the close of the second act the interest in "Guglielmo Tell" begins to evaporate, although beauties are scattered broadcast through the remaining acts. Tamberlik, on each of the four representations referred to, made a great hit as *Arnoldo*. Considered with reference either to his acting or singing, his impersonation of the character was really wonderful. His voice certainly shakes at times; but this peculiarity may probably save it from a greater misfortune, and we may consequently listen to him, admire his skill, be moved by his deep pathos and energy, without apprehension that he is doing himself any bodily injury on our account. The air and chorus in the fourth act, "Suivest moi" (to employ the French and most familiar title), the most perilous ordeal through which he has to pass, is in fact a glorious triumph; and it is doubtful whether the great French tenor Duprez in his palmiest days ever gave this celebrated piece with the energy of Tamberlik, or sang the high C (the "ut de poitrine," about which so much has been said) with greater volume and certainty. M. Faure improved upon the hero at each successive attempt of the arduous character. In a word, the getting up of "Guglielmo Tell" has been in every respect worthy of the Royal Italian Opera House. On Tuesday, "Il Trovatore" was produced for the first time this season. This afforded Madame Penco and Sig. Graziani an opportunity to renew their acquaintance with a London audience. Despite the fact that of all Verdi's hackneyed operas "Il Trovatore" is the most hackneyed, its production was welcomed with unusual heartiness. It is pretty well known that Verdi composed the music allotted to *Leonora* expressly for the voice of Madame Penco, and that she achieved great popularity by her efficient representation of the character throughout. Nor have her early well-won honours received the slightest tarnish. Tamberlik undertook the part of *Manrico*, and Graziani that of the *Count di Luna*. Both impersonations were accepted by the audience as specimens of the highest order of executive art, and it is not too much to say that in the actual state of the lyric stage they cannot well be surpassed. Madame Nantier Didiée sustained the rôle of *Azucena*, and the other portions of the opera were in all respects admirably carried out. "Don Giovanni," with M. Faure as the hero, is looked forward to on Monday with especial interest.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—Such a programme as that issued on the 2nd inst. at St. James's Hall was enough to operate adversely upon the nervous system of the most patient of mankind. Three full hours of unrelenting attention to part-song, motet, aria, cavatina, lied, romanza, &c., is quite as much as any musical cormorant can endure, probably more than he can digest. Mr. Ole Bull relieved the dullness of the vocalisms by a violin solo with harmonium accompaniments, and also with variations on "Di tanti palpiti" without any assisting instrument. Messrs. Benedict and Lindsay Sloper introduced a duet for two pianofortes composed by Moscheles, and known to the musical world under the appellation "Hommage à Handel." Among the chief vocalists were Mlle. Lemaire and Sig. Gardoni. We repeat that the bill contained too many items, and to its length may be attributed the waning interest perceptible long before the foot of the programme was arrived at.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—The appearance of St. James's Hall on Monday evening carried with it the irrefutable conviction that good music, illustrated by competent executants, is among the surest methods of attaining a desired end. Whether it be an individual or a society that adopts a philharmonic prefix, certain is it that the materials collected for the entertainment must be in advance of those which are furnished for the general taste. With the upper classes, those to which classic meetings appeal, ordinary programmes have long since been denuded of charm. Onward, therefore, must be the motto. The two concerts of the Philharmonic series preceding that of the 6th inst. were admirable ones, and, although the last programme contained nothing particularly fresh, the engagement of Mlle. Tietjens and Sig. Giuglini had much to do towards making it a very attractive one. A different choice of vocal pieces might, we think, have been made to advantage. The air from "Der Freischütz," "Softly sighs," cannot be fairly estimated by mere concert-goers apart from its scenic and other accessories. Moreover, it may be asked why Mlle. Tietjens sang it in a language to which the printed books did not refer. "Com'è bello," from "Lucresia Borgia," was better judged, and the renowned vocalist educed the warmest expressions of admiration from the audience. Sig. Giuglini relied on "Della sua pace," an aria from "Donna del Lago," and shared with Mlle. Tietjens the honor of a recall in "Sulla tomba," from "Lucia de Lammermoor." Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas" was the first composition assigned exclusively to the orchestra. But the leading instrumental feature must be awarded to Spohr's characteristic symphony, "Die Weihe der Tone" (the *Consecration*, not the *Power of Sound*, as Professor Taylor calls it). Viewed as a whole, it may be regarded as one of the noblest creations of the musical art, and will be eternally interesting, not only as a composition extraordinary in itself, but as an example, showing how the author of a strictly orthodox work like the famous symphony in D minor, wherein Spohr has deviated in no respect from acknowledged classical models, could conform to a new principle of art and become comparatively ultra-modern without losing any of his greatness. Regardless, however, of what has been advanced to the contrary, we hold a strong opinion that any representation of the "deep silence of nature before the creation of sound" by sound, is a sheer absurdity. In the second movement, which describes the awakening of life, the listener has to contend with less perplexities, although in many instances the composer appears not only to have mystified his subject unnecessarily, but has laboured to accumulate difficulty upon difficulty in the way of performance. This movement, for instance, is in some parts written in three different measures; and the only wonder is, how any conductor can keep an orchestra from going to pieces when the triple, dual, and monal are simultaneously in operation. Dr. Wylde brought his forces through the trying ordeal, and at the close of the symphony he was very warmly applauded. Beethoven's concerto in G, assigned to Mr. John Francis Barnett, served to add another favourable impression of his abilities, not only as a pianist, but as an interpreter of the best works composed for the instrument.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Monday evening an interesting entertainment was given by the students of this institution. During the performance many buds of promise exhibited themselves. But it happened also that the lute of Orpheus was unfortunately out of condition, and for the moment we wished it at Halifax rather than at Tenterden-street. In a "dialogo brillante," by Bochs, the cutting east wind that prevailed, or something else, caused the clarinet and flute to discourse in anything but "strains divinely sweet." Miss Henderson played a MS. barcarole of her own composing, and in the twofold capacity exhibited sufficient talent to warrant the distinguished favours awarded to her.

MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—However strong the pulse of expectation may throb when this society announces a concert, disappointment very rarely ensues. Perchance every item in the programme may not be radiant with individual charm, but nevertheless be so placed that the proximate ones are seen in their fullest glory. Such was the case at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when the third concert of the season took place. Foremost on the page was placed a symphony by Schumann marked No. 1, having for its key B flat, a composition of great pretence, but small value. Dr. Schumann has been properly classed among those obscure Teutonic geniuses who exult in independence of, and contempt for, established models. The more's the pity; for if his theories were to gain the ascendancy, we might at no distant day witness the extinction of a noble art in a coun-

try which has produced its greatest professors. Under Mr. Mellon, the symphony received ample justice; every bar was played magnificently—a circumstance that served rather to heighten the regret that such a supremely fine army of musicians were doomed to expend breath and muscle upon so queasy a composition. Haydn's No. 10 in E flat, which commenced the second part of the concert, came upon us like bright sunshine after a fog. We allude to the latter because it is so seldom played, and because Haydn has been voted by apostles of the "music of the future" as "mouldy." Let them try conclusions. A solo for clarinet, composed by Spohr and performed by Mr. Lazarus, is deserving notice for the extreme finish of the composition, and the ease with which the executant triumphed over the difficulties with which it is crowded. Mendelssohn's overture, "Meeres-Stille und glückliche Fahrt" was never better played or made more enjoyable. Mlle. Parepa and Sig. Belletti were the vocalists engaged. The lady made choice of the grand scena and aria "Ah! perfido sperguno," one of Beethoven's early vocal compositions, and one of his very best. To this Mlle. Parepa did ample justice. Sig. Belletti selected an aria admirably adapted for his voice and style from Balfe's "Falstaff," "Chi mai vedo?" and both singers joined in a duet from "Figaro," "Esci omai garzon." Much might be said and descanted upon with reference to this excellent concert, but at this point both time and circumstance suggest a pause.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. St. James's Hall. Monday Popular (Mr. Sims Reeves's Benefit). 8.
St. James's Hall (Lower). Female Swiss Singers. And during the week. 8.
SUSSEX HALL. Miss Eliza Hack's Evening. 8.
HANOVER-SQUARE. Philharmonic Society. 8.
HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT ROOM. Christy's Minstrels, and during the week. 8.
TUES. Grosvenor-square. Sig. Gilarioni's Annual Morning. 2.
HANOVER-SQUARE. Herr Rimmer's Grand. 8.
WED. Upper Wimpole-street. M. Sainton's Second Soirée. 8.30.
THURS. Grosvenor-street. Miss Steele's Second Chamber. 8.
HANOVER-SQUARE. Herr Adolphe Schloesser's Grand. 8.
FRI. Crystal Palace. Opera Concert. 3.
14, Clifton-gardens. Sig. Campanella's Annual Morning. 3.
St. James's Hall. Royal Society of Musicians ("Messiah"). 8.
SAT. Hanover-square. Mr. Walter Macfarren's Pianoforte Music. 3.
Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3.

ART AND ARTISTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"FEW LEADING PICTURES, but a fair show of interesting ones," is, we believe, the pretty unanimous verdict as to the present gathering in Trafalgar-square. The interest is, moreover, mainly supplied by men who are not R.A.'s. The latter is a yearly increasing characteristic of the Academy's exhibitions. Whatever the value of the institution, however inestimable the services rendered to art and their country, it is not any longer as an exhibiting body the Forty shines. So much has this become the case, that one almost ceases to expect interesting pictures from the quondam Associate after his promotion to the upper house. It seems to be a point of conscience or etiquette on the part of many once-distinguished R.A.'s not to set such pictures before the public. Which abstinence is doubtless practised out of kindness towards their younger brethren in the arts; though it does not always tend to the glory of the institution to which they belong. Certainly it is a very favourable circumstance for the crowd of young men of talent who have sprung into notice during the last ten years, that unconscionable Turners, Etty's, Leslie's, Wilkie's, Constables, Mulready's, no longer profusely scatter works of genius about the line, and fill the chief places quite independently of aid from outsiders. Academic *corp d'esprit* has greatly waned in the successors of those masters. Favoured or popular R.A.'s do not make a rule of keeping their best things for their own exhibitions, but produce them for the Fine Arts Commissioners or for speculating Dealers. The prevailing spirit of the exhibition, as to subject, has as much altered since those days as the class of leading contributors. No more history or poetry, or even humour; no attempts at the grand style; no painting of nude form. Stirring drama and conscientious landscape detail. These nowadays form the staple of the exhibition—especially of what is good in it.

Among the absentee R.A.'s are Mr. Frith, busy for Mr. Flatou; Mr. Egg, wistfully seeking health in France, which we can only hope he may recover; Messrs. Herbert and Maclise, painting and repainting frescoes at Westminster, which begin to peel almost before finished; Mr. Mulready, whose age and past triumphs—in the art of saying nothing particular in the most perfect manner—entitle him to honourable leave of absence; Mr. Webster, whose laurels are none of the freshest; and, finally, the very latest elected R.A., Mr. Poole, whose presence would not have the value it might have had ten years ago. As for Sir Charles Eastlake, he has so long been *hors de combat*, that the ungrateful world hardly thinks of him in the light of a painter at all, but only as the ornamental top-knot of the Academy.

Among the Associates, the painter of the Academic sixty, Mr. Millais, ran a race with time, after his too usual scampering fashion, in the finishing three fine pictures, and lost it by a few days: the more's the pity, both as the exhibition and himself are concerned.

It is time to speak of those who are present. We propose at present to take a general glance at the exhibition as a whole, returning on future occasions to special pictures.

The leading picture of the exhibition is undoubtedly Mr. Ward's "Antechamber at Whitehall during the Dying Moments of Charles II.," a picture in colour and all technical respects greatly in advance of recent works from the same hand; dramatic and powerful, but wanting in concentration of interest, taking long to decipher, and still longer to form a final judgment upon. Some will have it that Mr. T. Faed's "From Dawn to Sunset"—a family by the deathbed of an aged mother—is the leading picture of the exhibition; a judgment to which we entirely demur. It is powerful, dramatic, and even affecting; but hopelessly painty. We know almost every model in the group by heart. And the

faulty qualities of painting—overcharged colour, morbid handling—are just of that telling effective sort from which an artist will never emancipate himself, but go on progressing into a kind of superfine perfection in them of his own.

Mr. Holman Hunt's "Street Scene in Cairo—the Lantern Maker's Courtship" a work painted some year or two since, on which the painter has lavished, not to say squandered, his usual opulence of elaborate care and labour—has in it the most royal qualities of painting of any picture in the exhibition. It is the mind and character which go to the working out of such painting as there is in this picture, which confer upon it so deep an interest. Next in this respect stand Mr. J. F. Lewis's three wonderful pieces of felicitous painting and deep study from Oriental subjects:—"A Bedouin Sheikh, Egypt," "In the Beze-stein, El Khan Khaliq, Cairo," another but widely different seated figure in the Cairo bazaar; and "Edfou, Upper Egypt," camels and men resting within the shadow of the awful ruin.

Sir Edwin Landseer's "Shrew Tamed," or the Lady and the Horse, is wonderfully painted—the horse and lady, and lap-dog, and clean straw—and a more interesting picture than the gifted man often paints now. The three large drawings in the Water-colour Room—scenes in a Highland deer-forest—tell us nothing which Sir Edwin has not told before. Mr. Elmore sends three pictures—the principal and best, "Peace, 1651," a Puritan girl disarming her Puritan lover; earnest and graceful. Marie Antoinette looking through a key-hole, is not so successful or agreeable. Mr. Phillips's "Gossips at a Well" is one of those vigorously-painted groupings of picturesque Spanish material, animate and inanimate, which yet, alas! wants something, and that something a very deep and vital quality. From Mr. Hook we have three charming pictures—rustic lyrics of sea-side life, such as of late he has accustomed us to;—of which the principal is, "Leaving Cornwall for the Whitby fishing," a domestic out-door leave-taking; very refreshing to look at after some of the pictures around. Mr. Cope, for instance, does not contribute much freshness to the exhibition with his orthodox rendering of the orthodox subject, "The Parting of Lord and Lady Russell"—the big fresco of which is now crumbling to pieces at Westminster. Mr. Dyce, after delighting us last year with a truly genuine picture, "Pegwell Bay," takes care to disenchant us once and for ever with a picture of "George Herbert at Bemerton," a neatly-painted wishy-washy figure in a neatly-painted wishy-washy landscape. Mr. Frost, the representative of a now obsolete school, is better represented this year by his "Dance," with its graceful design, composition, and other old-fashioned qualities, than by his so-called "Venus lamenting the absence of Adonis." Mr. F. R. Pickersgill's three pictures—"Duke Frederick banishing Rosalind," "Miranda, Ferdinand, and Prospero," and "Pirates of the Mediterranean Playing at Dice for Prisoners" (ladies), are pictures which show that Mr. Pickersgill has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing these twenty years past. Mr. Solomon Hart's "Queen Elizabeth of Hungary Distributing Alms" is a scene which tells its story well, well composed, good in design, and pleasing in colour. Mr. J. A. Horsley's "Lost and Found," the Prodigal's return, is a more important picture than the artist has exhibited for some years. It has good points—the prodigal's father, who is represented as an honest yeoman, for instance; but as a whole is weak, and coheres ill. Mr. O'Neill's "Parting Cheer," from the outward-bound vessel to the crowd ashore, is one of those effective pieces of highly-flavoured melodrama which have won the artist a reputation; vigorous, confused, and perplexing. When you have seen one Dobson, you have seen all Dobsons. This artist may be proclaimed king of the Namy-Pamby School. What can be prettier, cleaner, or neater, than his "Drinking Fountain," with its quasi-natural, quasi-sentimental, quasi-religious group of trim housemaid, sublimated butcher's boy, well-behaved carter, and the rest. As for the artist's "Flower Girl" and "Bauer Mädchen," they are versions for the worse of a model of which we have had more than one previous study from his hand. The last-named, with her half-open mouth, showing her upper teeth, might pass for a deaf and dumb girl. From Mr. Ansell we have three equally conventional, factitious pictures in a robust strain. "Hunted Slaves," a half-naked negro, his wife by his side, dealing destruction with his hatchet among the bloodhounds who are sent to track him—a powerful piece of melodrama; "Going to the Lodge," a picture of dogs and men; "Old Friends," a picture of dogs and a woman—very artificial, not pretending to be natural.

Leaving the Academic ranks, we find Mr. J. Noel Paton a contributor of a picture of mark, placed on the line in the great room, "Luther at Erfurt," a title which we would suggest altering to Luther in a Curiosity Shop: so pertinaciously do effective properties contend for our notice with the studious figure of the monk. In honest truth, it is neither Luther at Worms nor Erfurt nor anywhere, but a mere ably-painted figment. Mr. A. Solomon increases in power of hand, but is apt now as of old to overshoot the mark in point of emphasis: as in his scene from "Le Malade Imaginaire," the hapless patient in the hands of his doctors and his waiting-maid; in which again, moreover, the properties are a little too demonstrative. Among the successes of the year must be mentioned Mr. Barwell's "Hero of the Day"—a volunteer whose rifle has won the prize, which his wife and children in the cart are bearing home in triumph; and the "Franciscan Sculptor and his Model" of Mr. Marks. There is a Rabelaisian humour in this last picture which is admirable. The suppressed enjoyment of the monks who are standing around; their disposition to laugh but thinly overlaid with an habitual decorum. The intense earnestness of the clerical sculptor, and the zeal of the peasant who stands as a model for the gargoyle to make himself as ludicrous as possible. But what is all this to the evident want of similitude between the gargoyle and the model, and the evident resemblance between the Mediæval stone caricature and Mr. Benjamin Disraeli? There he is, looking as absurd as possible, preparing—as is the fashion of gargoyles—to spout; trying to throw cold water on Mr. Gladstone's budget. It is a clever picture and caricature at once. Miss Solomon's "Deserter," a scene in a strolling player's booth, is a capital subject dramatically and powerfully attempted. The "Billingsgate" of Mr. Hicks is an attempt to represent the street life of London, which has all the faults and scarcely the

modicum of success of the artist's "Post-office" of last year. There are plentiful crude elements of a picture, but no picture.

Turning to an artist of a high order, we are glad to find Mr. Wallis doing something to support the reputation he had already made for himself, in his picture of "Elaine," one which demands more attention than we can at present devote. A smaller picture by him hung below the line in the great room, "Gondomar," the Spanish ambassador, watching an execution he had done so much to bring about, that of Sir Walter Raleigh (from the window of a house near the Tower), is one of the most suggestive and interesting pictures in the exhibition—a good subject admirably treated. By Mr. Arthur Hughes we have a picture entitled "Home from Work," a woodman, in the golden summer twilight, stooping down to kiss the loving little one in the white bedgown, while an elder little sister looks on, which favourably displays the refined, tender, and conscientious characteristics of the artist's mind. Mr. W. B. Scott's "Border Widow," stooping over and busied about the corpse of her dead husband, has very tender and pure qualities both of painting and sentiment in its landscape background; but the figures are hardly satisfactory. We are sorry to see Mr. R. B. Martineau exhibiting only a small picture, not without interest, however, of a little girl fondling a cat, entitled "The Allies."

Miss E. Hunt's very Pre-Raphaelite little head of a "Shy Damsel" claims a glance on its own account, and for her kinsman's sake. Mr. J. Archer, an Edinburgh artist, sends a picture, "Playing at Queen with a Painter's Wardrobe,"—children helping a lady to enact the part, which shows a refinement of feeling and an eye for colour which at once remove the picture from the commonplace order. The same artist's "Mort d'Arthur," a small picture below the line, has refined and good qualities. In a very different school, Mr. J. Clark's little domestic drama of "The Wanderer," and "Restored," a little one lost in the wood, found by an urbane lady and gentleman, and by them restored to her rustic home, have real character and feeling, though the colour be cold and the painting thin. Mr. F. Smallfield comes out with a vigorous piece of emphasis on such repulsive material as his travels in Italy could furnish, "Florentine Sawyers—the Dinner-hour." Mr. Smallfield is one who has an earnest faith in the desirability of painting whatever he may accidentally see—especially if hideous or prosaic.

We have reserved a paragraph to himself for Mr. Leighton, who occupies a position by himself. Of his five contributions, three are poetic compositions: "Paolo and Francesca," a composition of great suggestiveness and beauty as a composition, in which, however, matters are perhaps progressing with too great rapidity; "A Dream"—a vision of Christ and his circle of *amorini* to a lady in white drapery relieved by amber—a composition of much merit in its way, though somewhat wire-drawn in sentiment, as well as empty and vapid in colour; finally an exceedingly poetic suggestion entitled "Lieder ohne Worte"—a young Greek girl seated by a Greek fountain, dreamily musing to the noise of falling waters in that quiet retreat from the sultry air.

Mr. Simeon Solomon's "Young Musician employed in the Temple" is a very nobly-painted figure, grandly felt, and earnestly executed. Its deficiency is in colour. It almost reminds one in that respect, as some justly say, of a coloured lithograph. After this picture, Mr. F. Goodall's "First-born," a large picture of a sitting Oriental female with her babe, looks conventional and tricky, notwithstanding its indisputable power. Mr. Goodall's smaller picture, "The School of Sultan Haroun, Cairo," we like better. There are character and story to be deciphered in the dusky group of Egyptian schoolboys squatting under the eye of their dusky taskmasters. Another picture of sable figures, "Slaves Waiting for Sale, Richmond, Virginia," by Mr. E. Crowe, has great merit: a fresh subject, handled in a human manner, without exaggeration or melodramatic emphasis. Mr. Calderon sends two pictures: "Liberating Prisoners on the Young Heir's Birthday," a powerful, brilliant, but somewhat overcharged tableau; and "La Demande en Mariage," the sexton—a figure full of character—reading the written proposal to his fair daughter, a very charming, naïve creature. The only drawback to this delightful picture is the spooney young hero, who lurks in the background. Mr. Calderon, despite his indubitable talent, is one of those artists who ever and anon strike a false note without knowing it—a bad sign. Mr. Gale comes out in great strength with four small and elaborately-painted pictures: "Landleben," two pretty girls of contrasted complexion, standing beside a trellised open door, from within which we have a glimpse of a sitting male figure; "Eyes to the Blind," a little girl reading to an old man; "The Father's Blessing," a charmingly painted interior, showing real refinement of art in its treatment; and "Naples, 1859," an Italian patriot, standing ragged and mournful within prison walls. By Mr. J. D. Watson, the last illustrator of "The Pilgrim's Progress," we note two small pictures of merit: "Baby's awake," a cradle study; and "Resting," a little girl sitting by the wayside. Mr. Cobbett sends one of his "Welsh Peasants," and a very vigorous study entitled "Girl at a Window." Mr. Lidderdale has two small pictures, "Counting her Chickens before they are Hatched," and "Threading Granny's Needle," showing more honest work and better qualities of art than are often devoted to that class of subject. "The Inventor" is a more ambitious picture, reminding one of Mr. Elmore's earlier style, and in many respects a successful one.

Mr. J. D. Leslie's pictures deserve special notice, for their individuality and growing promise. It is one of the many good signs shown by him that he knows how to choose an original and suggestive subject: as in "The Ancestral Helmet," a young girl musing over the antique armour of her fathers; and "The Antiquarian's Story," a young lady, who has peculiar reasons for her patience, listening to the middle-aged *savant*. There are earnestness and refinement in the painting of these quiet subjects. Mr. Leslie must take a lesson from his father, however, and learn to select and subdue the antiquarian properties he paints so well. At present they are obtrusive and clamorous for our attention. Two small pictures by Mr. M. J. Lawless, "Waiting for an Audience," a scarred Cavalier standing in the royal ante-room, neglected and cynical, and "A Man about Town, 1730," have not only brilliancy and force, but an earnestness not usually found in this class of picture; they are something more than costume figures. Mr. A. Moore's head of "The Mother of Sisera looked out at a Window," is perhaps too palpable a reminiscence

of Mr. Simeon Solomon's works, and will be unpalatable to many, but has real power and suggestiveness.

Among the interesting pictures by new contributors those of Mrs. H. T. Wells should not be overlooked. "Peep-bo," a lady peeping behind a curtain at her sturdy little infant, whom the laughing nurse-maid holds with difficulty, is full of delightful qualities, both mental and technical. "The Heather Gatherer, Hind Head," again, is earnestly and vigorously painted. The female head, by the same lady, entitled "The Veneziana," is one of the most powerful portrait-studies in the exhibition; reminding us, not alone in costume, of the grand Venetian times.

Among the portraits, we have now only space to glance at the few unconventional works. Mr. G. F. Watts's "Miss Alice Prinsep" a lady seated at the piano, in blue dress relieved by amber, is a truly great work, nobly conceived and felt, glorious in colour. A smaller picture, "The Window Seat," a female figure sitting, is not so perfect a success as the large portrait, but is full of interesting quality. Mr. F. T. Wells, whose miniatures used to delight us, has this year come out in a new character, as the painter of the most powerful and unconventional full-length in the room, that of Lord Ranelagh; and of two very admirable studies—one of a little girl, the other of "An Italian," in picturesque antique costume, and with picturesque mop of hair; which also, like the Veneziana of Mrs. Wells, reminds one in colour and other high attributes of a noble school. Mr. Wells contributes also two bold crayon portraits and three miniatures of great beauty. Mr. Whistler's dark head of "La Mere Girard," a forcible piece of effect in a style foreign to that prevalent in English exhibition-rooms, must, we suppose, rank as a portrait. An original etching by the same rapid and felicitous hand, portrait of M. Oxenfeld, Litterateur, Paris, should not be overlooked in the Octagon room; where also should be noticed his two remarkable etchings of shipping scenes on the banks of the Thames at London. By Mr. Thorburn we have several fine crayon portraits of lady, lord, and noble child, marked by the artist's characteristic refinement, and mingled decision and grace. Mr. Leighton's "Portrait of Mrs. S. O." is the finest in the exhibition next to Mr. Watts's "Miss Prinsep": a head marked by sad, earnest dignity, painted in a manly and noble style.

In landscape, the strength of the exhibition lies mainly in contributions from what may be called the Ruskin School. The elder Danby dead, and the elder Linnell absent, are only represented by their nearest of kin. Clarkson Stanfield contributes four pictures, all perfect pieces of manipulation, but which, somehow, fail to arouse a single mental emotion in us. The principal is, "Capture of Smuggled Goods on the old Antrim Road, Ireland," a sea-shore scene. "Dirty weather," says the catalogue, but to us all looks very clean. David Roberts sends two large pieces of scenic effect, "Ruins of the Temple of the Sun, Baalbec," and "Interior of St. Peter's," perhaps as refined and admirable pieces of stage illusion as ever were painted. Mr. Lee comes out, in a new and regenerate style, with two large and remarkable pictures of Gibraltar, rock and sea, a fresh and wholesome contrast to the artist's previous doings.

Mr. Redgrave sends some prettily-handled landscapes, in which the figures are worse than given away. Mr. E. W. Cooke returns to an earlier and trite style, in his "Dutch Galliot returning into Port." Mr. Anthony's "Sunset," flushing a cloudy sky with purple glory, and casting splendour of hue over the yellow harvest field, amid which figures are still busy, is a poetic and unexaggerated work. Poetry as well as nature is discernible again in Mr. T. Danby's "Wreck on Exmouth Bar"—a sunset scene in a gloomier hour and season. Mr. W. Linnell's "Collecting the Flocks—Evening" is a very fine landscape, but hot in parts, and unsatisfactory in the figures. His brother, Mr. J. T. Linnell, has two Surrey landscapes in the accustomed family manner. Of Mr. F. Dillon's two landscapes, the "Hagar and Ishmael" is the better: not without grandeur of feeling in a conventional way. Mr. Macallum's well represented by two sylvan scenes, of entire perfection for faithful reproduction of their subject—a spring scene on the skirts of Burnham Beeches, and a winter scene in Sherwood Forest. Mr. G. Sant's "Moat, Burnham Beeches," is of the same school, and of great beauty in its class. But a time will come when we shall tire of both these artists, if they go on trying to play a tune on one string—never so dexterously.

Mr. Inchbold's "Furze Blossom" is a remarkable and daring study of difficult colour. Mr. Brett's "Warwick Castle" is a very interesting if not wholly successful picture. Mr. C. P. Knight's "Stone Walls of Old England"—a rocky cliff, near the edge of which the sheep are browsing, hanging sheer over the blue sea—is an almost startling piece of *bona fide* representation of nature. Mr. Raven's "Upper Valley of the Conway" is a very daring attempt to render some of the most difficult and conflicting sublimities of colour which a sunset amid the mountains can offer. Another daring and more successful attempt in the same direction is Mr. A. W. Hunt's "Welsh Scene," with its bubbling stream and double rainbow, which is given this time right—the colours reversed—not as in Mr. Millais's celebrated picture, both alike. In a very different school, Mr. Geo. Richmond's "Sunset in Hyde-park"—for the accomplished man comes out this year in landscape as well as portrait—is worth looking at; low in tone, but poetic in feeling. In the water-colour room, Mr. Boyce's "River-side Meadows at Wargrave" must not be overlooked—full of deep, quiet truth and tender feeling. Mr. Vicat Cole's "Shadows from the Beeches"—a woodland leaf-strewn path—is refreshing and harmonious in colour. Mr. G. Mawley's four studies from Surrey and Devon have honest fidelity and promise.

Of the Sculpture, suffice it to say little for the present. Marochetti sends four busts—of Lady Ashburton, the Duchess of Manchester, and two male subjects, of his usual excellence of workmanship in that department. Mr. Woolner sends little of importance: two medallion heads—one, a portrait of Sir F. Palgrave, and the model of a bust. We regret that this rare artist should not be more adequately represented. Mr. Munro contributes two or three of his fanciful and picturesque groups of children, an alto-rilievo head of "Sabrina," and busts of ladies. Mr. Durham is represented by the model of his colossal statue of Frank Crossley, by a good bust of the same noble manufacturer, and by a pretty group of children. Mr. Noble sends his "new reading" of the head of Cromwell—Cromwell turning a "swell." Macdowell is represented

chiefly by busts; Foley, by a bust of Outram, a design for the Dublin statue to Goldsmith, and by a model of part of the Lisburn memorial to Gen. Nicholson.

In Architecture, the Academy makes, at the twelfth hour, quite a fair show—devoting nearly two sides of one of the best rooms to architectural drawings. Mr. G. G. Scott sends large drawings of his condemned Gothic Foreign Office that was to be; Mr. Burges, copious information, in picturesque form, about his restoration of Waltham Abbey.

MR. GAMBART has sold Mr. Holman Hunt's "Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple" to Mr. Flint, the collector of Leeds: the former reserving the right to retain the picture as long as he likes for exhibition and engraving; which, of themselves, more than reimburse the 5500*l.* originally invested by Mr. Gambart in the picture.

The proposed vote in the Civil Service Estimates this year for the National Gallery is 12,134*l.*, including 6000*l.* for pictures; the *Fra Angelico* costing (in all) 4200*l.* of this sum.

We are glad to be able for once to praise the hanging at any—above all, at the Academy Exhibition. It appears to us to have been more fairly and equitably, nay, even generously, conducted, as a whole, than on any previous occasion we can remember. The signal exception to this remark is, the treatment of Mr. Leighton, whose pictures have all been hoisted above the line—obviously from *malice prepense*, and in obvious defiance of the artist's reputation and high intrinsic claims. Of course, too, there vulgar pictures obtrude themselves on the line which never ought to have been there. But in a fallible, world where "interest" goes for so much, we suppose such things must happen.

The attempt at an amalgamation of the Liverpool Academy of Fine Arts and Liverpool Society of Fine Arts has failed. The former body (consisting exclusively of artists) declined to accept the terms of amalgamation recommended by the arbitrators chosen by both societies, including among other things the essential condition, in a town like Liverpool, that amateurs should be associated with artists in the management of a Fine Art institution. Consequently there will continue to be two competing exhibitions in Liverpool. Both institutions are in debt. The Academy is some sixty years old, the Society three or four.

The contents of the studio of the great French painter Decamps, whose sudden and untoward death came as a shock last year on all lovers of art, have passed under the auctioneer's hammer in Paris. His remaining paintings were sold on one day, the drawings on another. We give the prices realised by a few prominent items among the pictures: "The Good Samaritan," 23,600*fr.*; "A Harvest Scene," 22,000*fr.*; "Job and his Friends," 18,100*fr.*; "Polypheus," 15,800*fr.*; "Turkish Butcher's Shop," 11,900*fr.*; "Truffle Hunters," 9500*fr.*; "Turkish School," 9400*fr.*; "A Sand-pit," 8600*fr.*; "Terrace of an Italian Residence," 7800*fr.*; "Saul pursuing David," 7200*fr.*; "Christ in the Judgment-hall," "The Poacher," and "The Armenian Merchant," each 7000*fr.*

There is no question about the improvement effected by Mr. Penne-
thorne in the Academy's rooms by abolishing the passage between the two small rooms which used respectively to be the Miniature and Architectural rooms, and also one of the three doors which used to lay waste the west room. The new north room is now one of the finest in the suite, and shows the water-colour drawings, architectural, landscape, and miniature to almost an excess of advantage, considering how slight is the importance to which those departments have at last shrunk in the Academy's exhibitions. The south room, now entirely devoted to pictures, is a very good room were it not so draughty from the fact of the staircase opening right into it. The new sculpture room is an example of how a Government architect can manage *not* to do it. It is better than the old room, because it is larger and has less the appearance of a cellar. But an excess of shade rules in the two ante-rooms or wings in the upper platforms, an excess of unbroken and conflicting light in the lower portion. There is elbow-room, and a less chilly, vault-like feeling than of old, but the sculpture is seen to the worst possible advantage. In the matter of light some improvements could readily be effected, and will, we believe, be attempted.

The following announcement, in the list of marriages in the *Times*, is not without its interest to lovers of the arts: On the 2nd inst., at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, by the Rev. William Newton, brother of the bridegroom, Charles Thomas Newton, Esq., Student of Christ Church, Oxford, Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum, to Mary, daughter of Joseph Severn, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Rome.

The Fine Art critic of the *Times* has fallen on evil times—or, at any rate—compositors. For did not the latter, as he complains in a letter to "the leading journal," make him talk of Mr. Grant's "humorous painting" of Lord Clyde, instead of "luminous"? For our part, we think the professional portrait-painters great (unconscious) humorists. They also made him enumerate among the merits of the portrait, "the nose, expression, character, and likeness," instead of "pose," &c. Anyhow, there is some pleonasm in the sentence, which, however, a brother in the craft can pardon in a hard-pressed art-critic writing against time.

On Thursday and Friday next, the 16th and 17th May, will be sold at Nottingham, by Mr. James Carter, the effects of the late Mr. William Blackwell, including some good old pictures by Rubens, Jordaens, Steenwyck, Gainsborough, and some original portraits of considerable interest, one of Sir Walter Raleigh, and one of Lord Byron, an authentic miniature from Newstead Abbey.

The total realised on Friday and Saturday last by Mr. Gambart's collection of pictures was 17,750*l.* The prices, except in a few exceptional cases, ruled (as usual this season) very low, relatively to the scale to which, of late years, the magnates of the auction rooms had accustomed us. They were, in many cases, much less than the sums originally given for them. Rosa Bonheur, however, is made to preserve her ascendancy (for the hour). We do not profess to understand the course on which the dealers have now entered, or their policy, for they doubtless have one. Certain it is that private holders of modern pictures, after having had that class of property factitiously forced up in nominal value, are now seeing the same strangely depreciated. We give the prices of the leading

items:—Topham: Fern Gatherers returning from the Fields; 151 *gs.* (Grundy.) G. Stanfield: Namur, on the Meuse; 53 *gs.* (Rought.) Frost: Venus and Cupid; 60 *gs.* (Flatou.) J. Trayer: The Milliners; 92 *gs.* (Agnew.) Trayer: The Careful Housekeeper; 51 *gs.* (Agnew.) Clarkson Stanfield: La Rochelle; 62 *gs.* (Agnew.) Redgrave: Scene from "The Pilgrim's Progress;" 59 *gs.* (Agnew.) W. Müller: Landscape, a cabinet example; 62 *gs.* (Anderdon.) Emile Lambinet: A grand Landscape, labourers returning home; 60 *gs.* (Leggatt.) G. E. Hering: Morning in the Lago di Garda; 59 *gs.* (Henry.) E. Frere: Children blowing Bubbles; 127 *gs.* (Cunliffe.) Etty: The Greenwood Shade; a beautiful female figure; very fine in colour and light and shade (celebrated); 63 *gs.* (Flatou.) F. Danby, A.R.A.: The Holy Sepulchre; 50 *gs.* (J. S. W. Drax, M.P.) Constance Troyon: Cattle returning home; 60 guineas. (Agnew.) Troyon: Cattle on the Seashore; 130 *gs.* (Earl.) Clarkson Stanfield: Battle of Roveredo; the original sketch, finished this year; 77 *gs.* (Grundy.) J. B. Pyne: Calais Sands; 71 *gs.* (Agnew.) Philip, R.A.: Cottage Interior; cabinet size; 120 *gs.* (Earl.) Noel Paton, F.S.A.: Laura and Petrarch; 50 *gs.* (Plint.) Frith: The Letter of Introduction; 10½ in. by 13½; 90 *gs.* (Agnew.) Creswick: An Old Bridge in Yorkshire; 63 *gs.* (Agnew.) Biard: Mme. du Barry Consulting Cagliostro; 61 *gs.* (Gladstone.) E. M. Ward: The Last Sleep of Argyll; 257 *gs.* (McConnell.) Philip, R.A.: A Scene in Seville; 59 *gs.* (Cox.) E. Frere: The Political Cook; 50 *gs.* (Agnew.) Egg, R.A.: Past and Present; a series of three pictures, 19 in. by 16 (sold separately); 181 *gs.* (Agnew and Earl.) Leslie, R.A.: The Fencing Scene between Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme and his Housemaid; the original picture—one of Leslie's most successful and characteristic creations, pure in style and abounding in humour and literary *animsus*; 510 *gs.* (Johnson.) We are glad to see so genuine a work maintaining its market value. Leslie: Portrait of Mr. Millais, 9½ in. by 11½; from the artist's sale; 61 *gs.* (Johnson.) Leon Belli: Boats on the Nile—a fresh breeze; from the Paris Exhibition of 1859; 50 *gs.* (Thomas.) J. Linnell: A Landscape, cabinet size, with boys fishing; 195 *gs.* (Rought.) Ward, R.A.: De Foe's Manuscript of "Robinson Crusoe" refused by the Bookseller; 110 *gs.* (Agnew.) Frank Stone: Scene from "Hamlet;" 80*l.* (Agnew.) D. Maclise: The Sacrifice of Noah after the Deluge—the engraved gallery picture; 205 *gs.* (Hardy.) W. Holman Hunt: St. Agnes' Eve—an early picture; 106 *gs.* (Earl.) Gerome: Gladiators introduced to the Emperor Vitellius. "Ave Cæsar Imperator, morituri te salutant"—a replica of the celebrated picture; 300 *gs.* (Pellett.) Creswick: Barnard Castle, on the Tees; 67 *gs.* (Agnew.) Rosa Bonheur: Mare and Foal, in a landscape; a cabinet example; 430*l.* (McConnell.) W. Simpson: The Defence of Kars; 70 *gs.* (Hardy.) C. Poussin: A Country Fair in Brittany; 16½ ft. by 5 ft.; 70 *gs.* (Radclyffe.) Frost: A Cool Retreat; a female figure in a landscape (oval); 140 *gs.* (Walsh.) Sidney Cooper: A landscape, with cattle and sheep; 80 *gs.* (Cox.) T. Webster: Two miniature works, "Coming from School," and "Going to School;" 70 *gs.* (Herbert.) J. Trayer: The Embroidery Lesson, and a smaller one, A Garden Scene; 103 *gs.* (Cunliffe.) G. B. O'Neil: The Village Wedding; 75 *gs.* (Taylor.) Patrick Nasmyth: Landscape, with figures; a cottage and a brook; 66 *gs.* (Flatou.) G. E. Hering: Mountain, Waterfall, and Lake Scene; three small pictures in one frame; 57 *gs.* (Flatou.) E. Frere: Children Shelling Peas; the exhibited picture, highly praised in "Ruskin's Notes;" 87 *gs.* (Brooks.) Egg, R.A.: The Meeting of Pepys and Nell Gwynne in the Green-room; a cabinet picture; 210 *gs.* (Lewis.) Duverger: The Fisherman's Cottage during a Storm, and the companion, The Fisherman's Cottage in Fair Weather; recently exhibited at the French Gallery; 144 *gs.* (McLean.) Dobson, A.R.A.: The Happy Days of Job; a small specimen; 53 *gs.* (Poole.) Creswick: A brilliant sunset; painted last year; 84 *gs.* (Brooks.) Clark: Chess Player (at the Royal Academy, 1860); 112 *gs.* (Taylor.) C. Baxter: Kate Kearney; 70 *gs.* (Agnew.) W. Gale: The Happy Days of Evangeline and the Sorrowful Days of Evangeline; each only 7½ in. by 9½ in.; 96 *gs.* (Agnew.) A. Solomon: Devotion; 56 *gs.* (Taylor.) G. Harvey, R.S.A.: First Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's; 50 *gs.* (Brett.) Florent Willems; a lady drawing; 50 *gs.* Herman Tenkate: The Recruiting Party; 72 *gs.* (Schreider.) A. Solomon: The Lion in Love; a military officer paying his court to a beautiful female; 160 *gs.* (Graves.) T. Sant: A female head, oval; 53 *gs.* (Colls.) David Roberts: Two cabinet examples; the Remains of the Temple of Mars at Rome, and the Remains of the Temple Palace of Minerva, Rome; 235 *gs.* (Walsh and Taylor.) Maclise: Lear and Cordelia; cabinet size; 120 *gs.* (Taylor.) G. E. Hering: Lake Borrowdale; 77 *gs.* (Holloway.) Frith: Scene from "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme;" 11½ in. by 9 in.; 72 *gs.* (Grundy.) E. Frere: The young Mother; 60 *gs.* Creswick: The River Tees, with figures by Solomon; 110 *gs.* (Agnew.) Biard: La Traviata; a life-size portrait of Madame —, represented in a West Indian background resting in a hammock, engraved; 60 *gs.* (Leatham.) Rosa Bonheur: Spanish Bouricairos crossing the Pyrenees; the engraved and exhibited picture; put up at 1250 *gs.*, knocked down to Mr. Pennell at the (surely) disproportionate price of 1900 *gs.* Aug. Bonheur: The Broken Oak Branch; a "grand landscape" with sheep; 160 *gs.* (White.) F. Danby, A.R.A.: The Raft; engraved; purchased from the artist by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.; 220 *gs.* (Rought.) W. Wyld: A View of Venice; 150 *gs.* (Leggatt.) E. M. Ward: Alice Lisle; 175 *gs.* (Cox.) Constant Troyon: Wood Scene with Cattle; 80 *gs.* (Leggatt.) Frank Stone: Friendship Endangered; two female figures, one reading a letter, the other regarding her with suspicion; at the Royal Academy in 1859; engraved; 120 *gs.* (Crofts.) Rankley: The Day's Work Over; a female playing on the piano, with other figures; 60 *gs.* (Taylor.) Hook: A bright Summer's Day; landscape with cattle and figures; 200 *gs.* (Leggatt.) E. W. Cooke, R.A.: Vessels on the Dutch Coast; cabinet size; 221 *gs.* (Rought.) T. Guillemain; Reading the Scriptures; 60 *gs.* (Durand.) F. Goodall: Scene in Brittany; 230 *gs.* (Agnew.) Gerome: Diogenes at Athens; recently exhibited at the French Gallery; 200 *gs.* (Pellett.) Frith: The Orange Girl; a small cabinet work; 121 *gs.* (Pennell.) Couture: The Disconsolate; a female figure; 100

gs. (Pettitt.) Constable: The Lock; the celebrated original picture; 220 gs. (Leatham.) G. Brown: The Rafts on the Rhine; 60 gs. (White.) Jules Breton: Reapers going to the Fields; 81 gs. (Earl Grosvenor.) Rosa Bonheur: Horses taken to Water; engraved; 200 gs. (Taylor.) Millais: Apple Blossoms; with many delightful female figures; 70 in. by 44 in.; one of the artist's most remarkable pictures, exhibited in an unfinished state at the Academy in 1859, but since completed, and most of the figures repainted by Mr. Gambart; 460 gs. (Crofts.) C. L. Müller: A Carnival Scene in Venice, and the companion. Water-carriers in Venice Listening to an Improvisatore; 206 gs. (Vokins and Agnew.) Const. Troyon: The Dairy Farm; a grand landscape with cattle and figures; 200 gs. (Leggatt.) Ward, R.A.: Charles, Nell Gwynne, and Evelyn; 100 gs. (Leatham.) Felix Ziem: The Grand Canal, Venice; Evening; 50 gs. (Taylor.) F. and J. Sant: Gathering Lambs on the Coast of Devonshire; 62 gs. (Taylor.) T. Frere: Pilgrims arriving in Sight of Jerusalem; a large picture, painted from studies made on the spot; 105 gs. (Taylor.) Philibert Leon Couturier: Dead Game; a large gallery picture, 11ft. by 7, from the Paris Exhibition of 1859; 61 gs. (Leatham.) Thus (for the moment) even Mr. Millais is at a discount in the auction-rooms, one of his finest pictures passing under the hammer for less than what was given for it a year ago; Etty is nowhere; Rosa Bonheur and Frith are at a premium. Among the genuinely great masters, Leslie alone preserves a fair uniform adequate level.

Great prices continue to be realised in Paris at the sale of the Soltikoff collection. On one day (1st May) a fine folio manuscript of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, on parchment, enriched with exquisite paintings and illuminated ornaments, was knocked down to M. Firmin Didot, sen., for 34,250f

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At the ordinary meeting, held at the Society's House, on Wednesday the 1st inst., the paper read was on "Filtration and Filtering Media," by Julius G. Dahlke. The object of Mr. Dahlke's paper was to introduce a method of filtration, for which he has taken out a patent. After briefly reviewing the history of filtration, he proceeded to describe his own filtering medium as a composition made of the residue left after the distillation of the Torbane mineral, or Boghead coal; mixed with oil, clay and bone-dust. The composition is then well burnt, and forms (as he says) a valuable filtering medium. Mr. Dahlke referred to a drawing of a filtering apparatus, arranged according to his plan, and several filters furnished with the composition were on the table. In the discussion which followed, Mr. THOMAS SPENCER, F.C.S., said that Mr. Dahlke's paper and his practice did not coincide; for he (Mr. Spencer) had broken open one of Mr. Dahlke's filters, and found that it contained about ten per cent. of the magnetic oxide of iron—a substance the use of which (as a filtering medium) he (Mr. Spencer) had discovered, and for which he had a patent. They had therefore had the play with the principal character omitted; for he believed that the magnetic oxide was the active principle in the filter, and yet Mr. Dahlke had not said a word about it that night. He (Mr. Spencer) had observed this medium to be the one employed by nature, for he found it to exist in all stratifications where the water was pure. Even if the surface of the soil were ever so foul, where the water percolated through certain rocks, such as the Malvern hills, which contained magnetic oxide of iron in great abundance, it was purified. He had been largely engaged in connection with some of the water companies in the purification of water, and he had set himself to work in order to discover, if possible, the effect of this magnetic oxide of iron upon water when used artificially as a filtering medium. He was not there, however, to give a lecture upon his own mode of filtration, but simply to say that, however Mr. Dahlke's filters might act with charcoal, clay, and silica, yet their special power was dependent upon the magnetic oxide of iron, to which material he (Mr. Spencer) laid claim.—Messrs. Atkins, Painter, Danchell, and Wentworth Scott, and Dr. Waller Lewis, successively addressed the meeting upon various modes of filtration. Some of these gentlemen alleged that, although Mr. Dahlke had laid no great stress upon the filtering power of animal charcoal, still he used it in his filter. Mr. Dahlke had been in the employ of the Moulded Carbon Company, and had been dismissed. He was now using what was in effect moulded carbon. Mr. Dahlke's patent was being worked by Messrs. Morgan Brothers, who sold the filters.—Mr. MORGAN (of the firm of Morgan Brothers) regretted that the discussion had assumed the form of a personal attack on Mr. Dahlke, who was a foreigner. Mr. Spencer had got up white with rage, and looked as if he had been filtered. As to the use of Mr. Spencer's magnetic oxide, no doubt Mr. Dahlke would be able to explain it. Mr. Spencer was notorious for claiming a prior right to other people's inventions.—Mr. DAHLKE, in reply, said that if Mr. Spencer had found ten per cent. of magnetic oxide in his filter it was due to accident.—Mr. SPENCER: "But you have got it in your patent." [Mr. Dahlke has registered three specifications—one dated 22nd October 1859, another 27th July 1860, and the third, 4th August 1860. The first contains no mention of iron, but describes a mixture of animal charcoal, quartz, silver sand, coal tar, and fire clay. The second declares that Mr. Dahlke's filtering composition is formed by combining silica impregnated or not with hydrated oxide of iron, and mixing that with pumice-stone, animal charcoal, oil, and coal tar. The third specified the use of silica (impregnated or not with hydrated oxide of iron), pumice-stone, and animal charcoal, mixed with oil, coal tar, and fire-clay. Mr. Spencer explained that when the hydrated iron was exposed to heat (as it was by Mr. Dahlke), it became magnetic oxide.]—Mr. DAHLKE, continuing his reply, stated that perhaps the magnetic oxide of iron might have been mentioned in his patent. He had originally intended to use iron, but he had abandoned the idea.—Mr. SPENCER: "But you only mentioned iron in your later specifications, and that you do use it is clear, from the fact that I find from nine to ten per cent. in one of your filters."—Mr. DAHLKE: "That must be accident."—Mr.

SPENCER hoped he might be permitted to explain that there was not the slightest ground for what Mr. Morgan had stated. He had never laid claim to any other man's invention in his life, and he was at a loss to understand how Mr. Morgan could make such an assertion. When he discovered electro-metallurgy, he gave it freely to the world, and it seemed a most ungrateful as well as an ungraceful act that when he came forward to defend his discovery in filtration from being used by Mr. Dahlke and Mr. Morgan, the latter should meet him with such an assertion as this. Mr. Spencer then showed specimens of the material taken from Mr. Dahlke's filter, and of his own magnetic oxide, and proved by the application of a powerful magnet that the former contained a quantity of the magnetic oxide.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—This evening (Saturday) the second soirée, given by the President of the Royal Society, takes place at Burlington House.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Saturday last (the 4th inst.), the first soirée of the season was given by the Society of Arts, at their house in John-street, Adelphi. There was a numerous attendance, and the novelties displayed in the Exhibition of Inventions were examined with attention. Some interesting historical paintings by the late John Cross were exhibited, and attracted much interest. Towards the end of the evening, the members and their friends (having behaved like very good boys) were treated to the exhibition of a magic-lantern.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY held its annual meeting on the 2nd of May, its President, the Marquis of Bristol, in the chair, when W. H. Blauw, Esq., was elected treasurer, in the place of Mr. Payne Collier, retiring. The books issued during the past year have been: 1. Narratives of the Days of the Reformation, and the contemporary Biographies of Archbishop Cranmer; selected from the Papers of John Foxe the Martyrologist. Edited by John Gough Nicholas, Esq., F.S.A. 2. Correspondence of King James VI. of Scotland with Sir Robert Cecil and others during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Edited by John Bruce, Esq., V.P.S.A. The latter volume has been derived from the collections of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield. It lays open for the first time the real secret correspondence between King James and Sir Robert Cecil, and will be found to be full of valuable information with reference to transactions at the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The first book for the present year will be Chamberlain's Letters to Sir Dudley Carleton during the reign of Elizabeth, from the originals in the State Paper Office.

"GRAPHIC LECTURES," by MR. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS.—On Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, the eminent palæontologist, delivered the introduction to a series of five lectures "On the Natural History of the Extinct Animals, in comparison with the Living Forms of the present time." Mr. Hawkins has been so long and so favourably known to both the scientific world and the public in connection with this branch of science, that it is quite unnecessary to say anything by way of recommendation or introduction. The "Extinct Animals" in the grounds of the Crystal Palace have long since won the admiration of the latter, whilst the logical manner in which he deduced the formation of some of them before entire specimens were actually discovered has long since obtained for him a high place among the physiologists of the day. Mr. Hawkins appeals to his audience by the eye rather than the ear. He accompanies his oral descriptions by drawings, which he executes with extraordinary rapidity and precision, and thus fixes his scientific lessons upon the memories of his audience. Explaining, as he goes on, the principles of comparative anatomy, he builds up his skeleton in drawing exactly as he did at Sydenham with solid brick and plaster. The object of his introductory lecture was to show that unity of design is the basis of construction in the whole animal kingdom. Taking the nervous system as a starting-point, he proceeded to illustrate the general structure of the bony covering, and, by repetition of the vertebral elements, he explained the essential construction of the skeleton. Mr. Hawkins pointed out how, by slight modifications, the skeleton of the fish might become that of reptile, bird, or mammal; thus proving the unity of design so especially marked in the great vertebrate province. As each bone had its particular character, showing its position in the skeleton, a comparison of fossil remains with the bones of existing animals enabled naturalists to understand and reconstruct the forms of the various strange creatures which once inhabited the earth. This lecture was introductory to a course of five "Graphic Lectures" on Extinct Animals to be delivered by Mr. Hawkins at the Egyptian Hall, the first to be delivered on Monday next, the 13th inst. In the very modest prospectus which he has put forward, Mr. Hawkins promises to convey to the audience "a résumé of the voluminous labours of those distinguished savans, Cuvier, Burmeister, Brongniart, Pictet, Murchison, Lyall, Phillips, Owen, Bell, Huxley, and other naturalists." To these distinguished names, the lecturer might have added with entire propriety his own, for he has laboured long and fruitfully in the vineyard.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 2; Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair. The appointment of C. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., as a Vice-President was read. Edward Akroyd was elected a Fellow. According to announcement, the evening was devoted to a special exhibition of seals. A number of matrices, very many impressions attached to original documents, a great variety of casts and impressions, and drawings, engravings, and books on seals were displayed in the rooms. Considering the inevitable difficulty of assembling together many specimens of matrices, the collection of them was in number beyond expectation. Through the accommodating spirit evinced by mayors and corporations, who sent the ancient seals of their towns, the value and interest of the exhibition was much enhanced. The chief specimens among the matrices were: The fine seal of Southwick Priory, Hants, of three layers, described by Sir F. Madden and engraved in the 23rd volume of the *Archæologia*, the property of Mr. Bonham Carter, M.P.; the corporate seal of Colchester, of two layers; three corporate seals of Hartlepool; that of Dover; and that of Devizes. To these may be added the seal of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, Winchester, exhibited by the master; a seal of a peculiar of Stratford-on-Avon, exhibited by Mr. Botfield, M.P.; and the seal of Stamford, Lincolnshire, that of the treasury of St. Augustine, Canterbury, that of Jordan, abbot of Dore, Herefordshire, that of the rural deanery of Sunning,

Berks, and that of Thomas, chaplain of Godney, Somersetshire, from the society's museum. Personal seals were exhibited by Messrs. Shirley, Waterton, Warren of Ixworth, Pritchett, Wills, and other gentlemen. That of Thomas de Prayers and two of members of the Shirley family, exhibited by Mr. Shirley, and that of Thomas de Rokey and Sir William de Covent, exhibited by Mr. Waterton, all silver seals, were especially noteworthy. The collection yielded examples of matrices in the following materials: silver, bronze-gilt, bronze, steel, lead, jet, bone, and pearl. Original deeds, with seals appended, were displayed in great number and variety. Foremost among them were those from Surrenden, exhibited by Sir Edward Dering, and those from the muniments of Sir Thomas Hare at Stowe Bardolph, exhibited by Mr. Dashwood. A patent of nobility, with the great seal of Rudolph the Second, Emperor of Germany, and another of Charles the Fifth, exhibited by Mr. Howard; several deeds from Edward III. to James I., exhibited by Miss Ffarington; and several others, exhibited by the Mayor and Corporation of Wells, were next in interest. Specimens were also contributed by Messrs. Larking, Fetherston Dilke, Walford, Lemon, Almack, and other gentlemen. The exhibition was further helped by a selection of casts in sulphur and impressions in gutta-percha. Of the former, there was a very clever make-up by Mr. Ready of a great seal of Edward the Third, from the fragments of three seals. Illustrative engravings were hung upon the walls; among them plates of great seals from William the Conqueror to Edward the Third, plates of Percy seals, and a complete set of plates of seals from Surtees's "Durham." The following books on the subject were among those laid upon the table: Dashwood's "Sigilla Antiqua," folio, 1847; "Vetusta Monumenta," Vol. I., containing the plates of the seals of the Barons' letter to Pope Boniface the Eighth, dated at Lincoln, 12th Feb. 1300; plates to D'Anisy's "Archives du Calvados;" Manni on Italian Seals, 4to. 1739-42; and Wailly's "Elémens de Paléographie." Mr. Franks, the director, ably described the exhibition to the numerous-assembled Fellows. A cordial vote of thanks to the various contributors was passed.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Wednesday, May 1; John Crawford, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair. Capt. Parker Snow and Charles Ratcliff, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., &c., were announced as new Fellows. Mr. W. E. Stanbridge read a paper entitled "General Characteristics, Astronomy, and Mythology of the Tribes inhabiting Central Victoria, Southern Australia." The paper was founded on observations made during a residence of eighteen years in the wilds of Victoria, and gave an interesting description of the aborigines with whom he became acquainted in that long period. He stated that they are associated in tribes, varying greatly in number, under separate hereditary chiefs, who consult the old men and priests in the management of the affairs of the tribes. The fathers of each family have uncontrolled authority in their respective households, and may even take the lives of their wives, of whom they have two, and sometimes four. The people are very thinly scattered over the country, each tribe having its own boundaries, and the land is parcelled out among the several families, and is transmitted by descent. This appropriation of land is carried to such an extent, that the member of one family does not go on to the land of another without being invited to do so. Mr. Stanbridge represented the people to be cannibals of the worst description, for new-born babes are sometimes killed and eaten by their parents, who make the previously born child eat as much as possible of the roasted infant, as they imagine that by that means he will possess the strength of both. The men and women who live near the rivers are accustomed to swim from their youth, and they are so active in the water, that those on the banks of the Murray will not unfrequently jump in, spear in hand, and rise up with a speared fish. Mr. Stanbridge described at some length the festivities of the Coroboree. Those festive gatherings usually take place about the time of the new moon, and continue three days and nights. Messengers are previously sent to the neighbouring tribes to invite them to come, and the women collect and manufacture articles to interchange as presents. Dancing all night and hunting by day occupy the time till they separate. These gatherings do not always end amicably, for on some occasions a general fight takes place. When a natural death occurs there are great lamentations. Such occurrences are attributed to the conjurations of enemies, and the feet of the dying person are supposed to point to the place where the enemy lives. Some of the tribe then proceed in that direction, and kill the first persons they meet, to avenge the death of their relative. Mr. Stanbridge gave an interesting account of the mythology of the South Australian aborigines. They believe that at the time of the creation an emu's egg cast into space produced the sun, and they attach names and personal histories to the principal planets and fixed stars. The language of the tribes is various, and those who live at a distance cannot understand each other. They have no other numerals than one and two, but by repetition of them they can count up to five. The country from the Pyrenees to the Murray was represented to be often without rain for months, and the rivers seldom flow more frequently than alternate winters; nevertheless the natives have a superstitious dread of rain.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MONGeographical. 84. Rutherford Alcock, Esq., H.M. Minister at Japan, communicated through Sir Roderick Murchison, "Journey from Jeddo into the Interior of Nipon, and the ascent of the Volcano of Fusi-yama."
- TUESRoyal Institution. 3. Mr. John Hullah, "On the History of Modern Music." Syro-Egyptian. 71. Mr. Ainsworth, "Ruins of Chaldaea." Civil Engineers. 8. Continued Discussion upon "The National Defences." Medical and Chirurgical. 81. Zoological. 9.
- WEDPharmaceutical. 12. Anniversary. Literary Fund. 3. Society of Arts. 3. Mr. John MacGregor, "On the Hythe School of Musketry Instruction in Rifle Shooting." Ethnological. 83. Anniversary.
- THURSRoyal Institution. 5. Mr. Penzance, "On the Devonian age of the World." Royal Society. 16. By Dr. E. Brown-Sequard, "On the Relations between Muscular Irritability, Cadaveric Rigidity, and Putrefaction." Zoological. 4. Royal Society Club. 6. Chemical. 8. Mr. W. H. Perkin, "On the colouring matters obtained from Coal-tar." Royal. 83. Antiquaries. 81.
- FRIUnited Service Institution. 3. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Norman, "Warfare in India." Royal Institution. 8. Professor J. C. Maxwell, "On the Theory of Three Primary Colours."
- SATRoyal Institution. 3. Professor Max Müller, "On the Science of Language."

MISCELLANEA.

A PUBLIC DINNER was held on Tuesday last, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of aiding the fund recently established to purchase the lease of the London Mechanics' Institution, and thus at once to relieve the Institution from the payment of a heavy annual rental (which has been one of the main causes of its embarrassments), and to release the trustees—Lord Brougham and Mr. Joshua Walker—from their personal liability in regard to the lease, the legal and other expenses. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P. The subscriptions (including 100*l.* from the chairman) amounted to 630*l.*

On Friday evening, the 3rd, the Rev. J. M. Bellew read a selection of passages from the British poets at the Music Hall, Store-street, to a crowded and attentive audience. The readings were a part of the first act of "Hamlet," a passage from the first book of "Paradise Lost," Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," Tennyson's "May Queen" and "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," Macaulay's "Virginia," and the well-known scene between Wolsey and Cromwell, from Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." All these were given with excellent effect, for Mr. Bellew is an admirable reader, and it is to his elocution that he owes much of his success as a preacher.

The National Botanic Gardens at Kew, containing the great palm house, the old and new museums, the tropical aquarium, &c., and the royal palace pleasure-grounds, flower-gardens, and new arboretum, having been greatly improved and adorned, are now open for the season, every week-day from one o'clock till dusk; on Sundays, from two o'clock till six.

Proposals have been issued for holding a fancy bazaar in the month of June, in aid of the funds of the Milton Society for Improving the Social Position of the Blind.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 have received information that the following arrangements have been made in foreign countries to represent the interests of intending exhibitors: Portugal.—A Commission has been formed, of which his Majesty the King Dom Fernando II. is President, and Counsellor Joaquim Larcher, Director-General of the Department of Commerce and Manufactures, is Secretary. Belgium.—A Commission of 18 influential gentlemen has been formed, of which Le Sieur Dulieu, Chef de Bureau au Ministère de l'Intérieur, is the Secretary. Wurtemberg.—Doctor von Steinbus, Director of the Central Board of Commerce and Industry, will represent this State. In Baden.—The Grand Ducal Department of Commerce (Handels Ministerium). In Hesse-Cassel.—The Commission Electorate of Commerce and Industry at Cassel. In Lubeck.—The Town Office (Stadt Amt) will act as Commissioners. Her Majesty's Commissioners held a meeting at their offices in the Strand on Wednesday.

The London and Brighton Railway Company have this year declined to attach the privilege of free passage over their line between London and the Crystal Palace to the complimentary tickets of admission issued by the company. The same company has also, by recently raising the price of travelling to the exhibitors at the Crystal Palace, caused many very loud complaints. It is indeed made a matter of complaint by many of the directors and principal shareholders of the Crystal Palace Company that the policy of the railway company seems to be to do as much as lies in their power to injure and obstruct the Crystal Palace Company. If so, is it not a judgment upon the latter for having thrown themselves so entirely as they have done within the power of the railway company? and should it not stimulate the directors of the Crystal Palace to set their shoulders to the wheel, and get a private line of their own? Surely such a scheme would be feasible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON MEDICAL PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—It was Dr. Alison of Edinburgh, not Dr. Watson, who ascribed the hypothetical "change in the type of disease" to tea and potatoes. The following quotation from "Physic and its Phases" sets forth the discoveries of these gentlemen respectively:

Quoth Alison—"In Cullen's time the nation,
With beef and beer, were prone to inflammation;
But, using now Potatoes and Tobacco,
Our frames are almost inflammation-free!"

Quoth Watson—"Ever since the Cholera panic,
Complaints have all been mild and adynamic;
Touched by the pest or not, 'tis all the same,
Nothing will cause our bodies to inflame."

Quoth Copland—"Things have very strangely gone,
Since the wood-pavement first supplanted stone;
Malaria from the wood has changed disorders
Most marvellously in London and its borders,
Where every grief that causes groan or gripe,
Now takes a low and INTERMITTENT TYPE!"

What mean the propositions these put forth?
This gentle reader—take it at its worth:
Rather than falsify the doctrines given
By Dickson to the world, propitious Heaven
Has altered all complaints from head to foot,
His Chrono-thermal Theory to suit!

Howe'er this be, 'tis clear, these learned leeches
Now choose the very road that Dickson teaches:
Yet never do they condescend to name him,
Save when compelled, and then the rogues defame him!

"Tis right, at all events, they do allow
To give Quinine in most diseases now;
And wrong it is, exceedingly wrong indeed,
In almost any given case to bleed."
Such is the language now physicians hold,
When truth, or something like it, must be told.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
BENJAMIN T. MOORE, M.D.

Brighton.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

HISTORIES OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSES.

OWING TO A DELAY in the engraving of Mr. Charles Knight's portrait, the appearance of the "Memoir of the House of Knight" is postponed to the 18th inst.: in *THE CRITIC* for that day will appear No. IV. of the Histories of Publishing Houses—"A History of the House of Charles Knight," accompanied by a portrait and a fac-simile autograph. Other histories of the great publishing houses will appear in succession.

DU CHAILLU'S "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa" is the book of the week, and beyond it there is little else of mark. We have a novel from Mr. T. A. Trollope, in two volumes, "La Beata;" and a work on "Philosophy, or the Science of Truth," by Mr. James Haig. Messrs. Longman and Co. publish a fifth edition of Mr. Bourne's "Treatise on the Steam Engine," which is reckoned the book on that subject; and Messrs. A. and C. Black, "The Theory and Practice of Ship-building," by Mr. Andrew Murray, and of "Steamships," by Mr. R. Murray, in one volume. From the "Encyclopædia Britannica" are reprinted Sir John Herschel's treatise on "Physical Geography" and on "Meteorology." Messrs. Jas. Hogg and Sons send forth at once sixteen volumes for juvenile readers, under the title of "Rosebud Stories," with coloured illustrations.

The Paper Duty is to all appearance doomed; yet let us not be too sure—there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, as the experience of last year proved. We fear we are on the verge of a very dull literary season. The summer and autumn months are not at any time deemed propitious by publishers; and the cheap paper which is to come in with October will induce many to defer their enterprises until that date. New books will grow so rare, that critics will have to become retrospective, revive forgotten authors and renew their acquaintance with old-fashioned poets and novelists, and make acquaintance with those standard volumes which, in the best bindings, rest primly perched and untouched from year to year, as conventional furniture, on the shelves of every gentleman's library.

More liveliness in the publishing world of France was conspicuous during the last week in April. Among the more important works we find two volumes, edited by M. de Barante, of the Academy—"La Vie politique de M. Royer-Collard, ses discours et ses écrits." This eminent politician deserves to be better known in England, and the present presents a favourable opportunity to acquire the knowledge. M. Royer-Collard once expressed himself to M. de Barante that the name of orators might descend favourably to posterity on the faith of their contemporaries; but that their speeches, detached from circumstances, would fall coldly upon the reader who seeks only literary pleasure. He had read, he said, the speeches of his friend Camille Jordan and of General Foy without their producing within him the emotions with which he heard them, and added: "If one wishes to restore life to the speeches of political orators, it is necessary to frame them in a historical recital, to state what was the political situation, the direction of Government, the state of parties, their principles and opinions; it is necessary to describe the course of the debate, analyse the speeches of opponents, and the effect they produced." Acting upon these precepts, M. de Barante has produced two interesting volumes to the memory of his distinguished friend.

Another orator has produced his academical speeches in one volume. M. Guizot has brought together all his orations on literature and philosophy from 1836 to 1861, including the speeches he made at the meetings of the Archaeological Society of Normandy; his speeches in awarding the scholastic prizes when he was Minister of Public Instruction; and his speeches delivered before the French Protestant Bible Society, and at other religious and educational meetings.

A work which recommends itself to the scholar and classic archæologist is from the pen of M. Victor Langlois, "Voyage dans la Cilicie et dans les montagnes du Taurus exécuté en 1852-53." The author was sent out to Cilicia by order of the Emperor, and under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres; and the present volume is the result of his researches. The inscriptions are clearly printed, the pen-and-ink sketches are fairly executed, but the woodcuts are execrable in the present state of art.

A real gem in typography has appeared at Lyons. It is doubtful whether it could be equalled by any English found. It is entitled "Galerie des portraits des comédiens de la troupe Voltaire." The engravings—all characteristic—are engraved by M. Frédéric Hille-macher, and the biographies are furnished by M. E. de Manne, of the Imperial Library, whose name is a guarantee for research and accuracy. Bound, this will form a most beautiful volume, fit for the shelves of the finest library. In the course of the present week have been published: "Le Père Félix," a biography by M. A. de Pont-

martin; "Les Enfants de la Mer," by M. G. de la Landelle; and "Récits variés," by M. E. Veuillot. Yesterday appeared what may be considered, perhaps, a book for the occasion: "Jefferson, Etude sur la démocratie américaine," par Cornélis de Witt.

Germany furnishes us with a few novelties. Edward Bürger has brought forward a new translation of the grand German epic, the Nibelungenlied; Herman Schmid gives us a romance of the peasantry of Upper Bavaria; and Carl Aug. Fetzner a tragedy called "Charles the Fifth." Henrik Helms has translated three volumes of tales from the Uplands of Norway into German. In more solid literature Herr W. Pierson is issuing a new edition of Duller's "History of the German People," bringing it down to the most recent times; L. von Alvensleben's interesting work, "The Adventures of Soldiers in War and in Peace," has reached a second edition; and Count Stanislaus Grabowski has written on a kindred theme, "Pictures from a Soldier's Life." An anonymous work by a physician gives his "Experiences in Italy, Milan, Rome, Naples, and Gaeta," published from his journals, with maps and plans. From the remains of Ludwig Ross, Count Pasch von Krienen, has appeared in the German language a book, the title of which, translated, runs: "Extract from his Italian description of the Greek Archipelagus, with Remarks and a Treatise on the Author and his Discovery of the Grave of Homer on Ios; with Plates." School-books, classics, divinity, and polemics furnish the greater portion of new publications in Germany during the past month.

A convention has been passed between Spain and Portugal, for the reciprocal protection of literary and artistic property. By virtue of this treaty, authors will have the faculty of exercising their rights, on conditions established by law in favour of national writers. Authors will have the same action before the tribunals of the two countries, and will receive the same protection against publications not authorised by them. If a work is first published in Spain, it must be registered in Lisbon, in the Direction General of Public Instruction; if the same thing takes place in Portugal, it must be registered at Madrid in the Ministry of the *Fomento*. This convention will have effect for six years.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS" have now passed into a ninth edition. The Rev. Archer Gurney will commence a series of papers on "Essays and Reviews" in the *John Bull* of this day. Messrs. Rivingtons publish "Danger a Bond of Union," a sermon preached in Exeter by the Rev. C. F. Smith, M.A., Vicar of Crediton; also, "Notes on the First Essay in the series called 'Essays and Reviews,'" by E. H. Hansell, B.D., Prælector of Theology, Magdalen College, Oxford; and "The End of the Law," two sermons by the Rev. Dr. Margoliouth.

HENRY IV. and MARIE DE MEDICI, being Part II. of the History of the Reign of Henry IV., King of France and Navarre, by Miss Freer, in 2 vols., with portraits, is announced for appearance during the present month by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

PUCK ON PEGASUS, the new volume of humorous verse, which we announced as preparing by Mr. Hotten, is now nearly ready for delivery. The names of Leech, Tenniel, Phiz, Geo. Cruikshank, and Julian Portch, as the illustrators, guarantee good fun. The castigation which we are informed certain literary celebrities receive in this volume will ensure it some criticism, and "Puck on Pegasus" will probably be an item in the talk of the season.

RUSSIA'S CONNECTION WITH CHINA is becoming so intimate, that Mr. Ravenstein's coming volume on the Amoor is sure to meet with an awakened interest. A caravan of 250 camels, laden with European goods, left Kiakhtha at the beginning of March for China. Tea will be brought back in return, and sold, say the Paris journals, 50 per cent. cheaper than tea brought by sea. That is not likely.

"A CRUISE IN THE CLAYMORE, on the Coast of Syria during the Present Troubles," by Mrs. Harvey, is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The volume will contain some carefully-executed illustrations.

MR. G. J. WHITE MELVILLE'S novel of "Tilbury Nogo" is about to be republished by Messrs. Chapman and Hall in a cheap edition.

A POPULAR PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK, "Ourselves, our Food, and our Physic," by Dr. Benjamin Ridge, will be published immediately by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

AN INDIAN SATURDAY REVIEW. At Bombay a *Saturday Review* has been started, which in type, arrangement, and style is an imitation of its brother in London. The principal contributor is, we believe, Mr. James Maclean, formerly editor of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, and subsequently connected with the *Manchester Guardian*.

MESSRS. UPHAM AND BEET, of New Bond-street, have a rare collection of old and choice books, which it is a delight to turn over, and a sore temptation to the pocket. Their stock of county histories is extensive, and includes many of the oldest and best.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT announce "Recollections of a Fox-Hunter," by "Scrutator," in 1 vol., with illustrations, for appearance next week.

SOWERBY'S BRITISH WILD FLOWERS is announced by Mr. Van Voorst for issue in monthly parts.

MR. WILLIAM KIDD, of Hammersmith, has been engaged by the Religious Tract Society to contribute to the *Leisure Hour* papers on Natural History.

MESSRS. JAS. HOGG AND SONS are laying out their strength in the production of a good book for the sea-side in the coming season. The author is the Rev. R. W. Fraser, M.A., and the volume will be illustrated with designs by Noel Humphreys, Harvey, Andrews, and Zwecker; its title will be "Sea-side Divinity," and it will treat of Maritime Geology, Changes in our Sea-shore, Fossils of the Sea-shore, Winds and Tides, Marine Vegetation, Sea Nettles, Star Fishes, Sea Urchins, Worms, Cirripeda, Crabs, Lobsters, Whelks, Cuttle Fish, and indeed every object, animate and inanimate, which can engage the attention of the crowds who resort to British watering-places.

MRS. YELVERTON'S half-crown novel, "Martyrs to Circumstance," to be published immediately by Mr. Bentley, will have no direct reference, it is said, to the circumstances of her own life.

QUAKERISM, we should have thought, was dying out quick enough to satisfy those who liked it least; yet Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. announce an attack upon it entitled "Life alone in Christ Jesus; or, Quakerism Analysed." "FORGIVENESS," a new novel, by the author of "The Netherwoods of Otterpool," is announced by Mr. Newby.

THE REV. DR. JELF has a keen sense for heresy. He leads off in the first of the Seven Volumes against the seven Essayists and Reviewers in "An Examination of the Principles and Arguments advanced in the Essay on the Education of the World, in a letter to Dr. Temple."

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Naval and Military Bible Society was held at Exeter Hall, the Rev. G. R. Gleig in the chair. The report stated that the receipts had been 537*l.* less than those of last year. The decrease, however, admitted of a satisfactory explanation. The gross income had been 2878*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; the expenses had been 2624*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; which left a balance in hand of 254*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* The entire issue of the society during the year had been 30,499 Bibles and 4776 Testaments.

WALKS ABROAD AND EVENINGS AT HOME, an illustrated book for young people, is announced by Messrs. Houlston and Wright.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD has now passed into the hands of Mr. Ewing Ritchie, editor of the *National Magazine*.

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society has been held at Exeter Hall. The report stated that since the commencement of the society in 1841 the number of tracts issued had amounted to 2,990,000. The income for the year had been 190*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; and the expenditure 152*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

PROFESSOR BLACKIE writes to say that gossip is at fault when it ascribes to him the editorship of the *North British Review*; "I have not, and never had, any connection with the periodical beyond the contribution of an occasional article."

PRESBYTERIANISM IN ENGLAND.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England, i.e., the Scottish Kirk, has adopted a motion for the appointment of a committee to collect facts and documents bearing on the history of Presbyterianism in England. Devonshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire were mentioned as promising fields of investigation; and it was intimated that the work was already in the hands of competent persons.

A NEW NOVEL, entitled "Thinking and Acting," by the author of "Ellen Lindsay," &c., in 2 vols., will be published immediately by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—The 62nd anniversary of this society was held on 2nd inst. The report stated that the publications issued from the society's depot during the past year amounted to 41,883,921. Of these, 20,870,070 were English tracts, including hand bills; 537,729 were foreign tracts; 13,194,155 were periodicals, and the remainder books and miscellaneous productions. If to these were added the probable circulation from foreign depots, the numbers would reach 47,000,000, making a total, since the institution of the society, of 912,000,000. The number of new works published during the year was 280. The grants to Great Britain and Ireland had amounted to 5,762,241 tracts and books, valued at 6,116*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; the grants to France had amounted to 958*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* The principal of the other grants were as follows:—Holland and Belgium, 290*l.*; Russia Sweden, &c., 387*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; Italy, 524*l.* 1*s.*; Turkey and the Mediterranean, 314*l.*; India, 2,196*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; China, 44*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The funds of the society had considerably improved. The total receipts of the year were given at 103,127*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, the total expenditure 102,311*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of 816*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

RAGS NEITHER SCARCE NOR DEAR.—The paper-makers who supply the *Times* have their buyer of rags at the Government sales of old stores. Sailcloths and hammocks, the best material for paper in the world, I never knew cheaper than last week at Devonport; and last year, at this time, hundreds of tons of paper stuff were offered at Portsmouth docks and passed, there being no bidder; yet, from that time to this, the *Times* has been harping on the scarcity of rags. The rags in my collection about Oxford, the finest quality known, are sent direct to the mills at 3*d.* down to 3*d.* per pound. Formerly we used to pay the small collectors 6*d.* They are, in fact, too cheap to be preserved: there would be a far greater quantity if the price were, as it used to be, double what it is at present.—Mr. John Towle, Paper-maker, Wear and Henker Mill, Oxford, in the "Star" of 6th May.

PAPER POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, as in Japan, must be coming. Already we see advertised and in the shop windows paper collars (reversible), plain or Marsala patterns, 6*d.* per dozen; paper shirt fronts, embroidered or plain, 2*s.* per dozen; paper waistcoats, imitation velvet, watered silk, quilted, &c. 1*s.* each; paper scarves in every pattern and colour, 6*d.* each; paper bands for clergymen and members of the bar, 1*s.* per dozen; paper lace collars, cuffs, and stomachers for ladies, 2*d.* each; paper lace (Valenciennes or Brussels patterns) for trimmings of dresses, bonnets, &c., 6*d.* per yard; paper bonnets, of the latest fashion, trimmed with paper lace and flowers, from 1*s.* each; and paper hats, turbans, &c. (waterproof) in every shape and colour, 1*s.* each.

THE PAPER DUTY in 1831 was levied on 62,738,000 lbs.; in 1861 on 229,533,085 lbs., an increase of 256 per cent.

THE PAPER DUTIES.—The following are the returns of the paper manufactured, and the gross and net duties levied thereon, for the three years ending 31st March, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

	lbs. of Paper.	Gross produce of Duties.	Net.
1859	199,015,818	£1,281,023	£1,142,113
1860	213,947,462	1,457,154	1,291,769
1861	229,503,085	1,462,825	1,305,991

Here is a statement of the imports of foreign paper during the same period:

	lbs.	Gross duty.	Net.
1859	1,039,505	£11,199	£11,180
1860	1,468,992	15,629	15,581
1861	4,735,136	35,438	35,408

How trifling is this foreign competition compared with the home manufacture; yet it is growing; last year more than double that of 1860, and this year it is said will show a startling advance.

AMERICA.—MR. CATLIN has just issued a curious book, "The Breath of Life; or, mal-Respiration, and its Effects upon the Enjoyments and Life of Man." He attempts to demonstrate that the habit of breathing through the mouth is injurious to health, and that the nostrils are the natural and proper channels. It contains twenty-five illustrations.

MR. JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, founder of the *Boston Daily Courier*, died at Cambridge, Mass., on the 11th April, aged 82. Mr. Buckingham was born at Windham, Connecticut, 21st Dec. 1779, the son of a revolutionary soldier. At 15, he was apprenticed to a printer, and in 1799 came to Boston, a youthful, unknown, and unfriended adventurer. In a short time he started a monthly periodical called the *Polyanthos*. Twenty numbers were published, and then it

was discontinued. In 1809 he began a weekly political paper called *The Oracle*, which did not pay; then he started *The New England Galaxy*, which not only paid, but became the leading newspaper of the day. The *Galaxy* was a terror to pretenders and mountebanks of all descriptions—political, clerical, and miscellaneous. In 1824 Mr. Buckingham came out, unscathed, from a bitter libel suit, which was instituted against him by Rev. John N. Maffit, a Methodist clergyman of much celebrity, in which trial the character of the prosecutor was the principal point which was before the jury. The fame and influence which this trial brought to Mr. Buckingham induced him to commence the *Boston Daily Courier*, on the 1st of March of that year, and which he continued to edit until 1848, when for political reasons he retired. In 1831, in connection with his son Edwin, Mr. Buckingham commenced the publication of the *New England Magazine*, a monthly periodical of much literary ability; but the enterprise was discontinued two years afterwards on the death of his son. Mr. Buckingham was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston and from Cambridge; he was also a senator from Middlesex county for two years. He was a thorough-going Protectionist, advocating the exclusion of foreign manufactures, so that New England should do spinning and weaving for the whole Union. He lived to see the first fruits of this narrow-minded policy in the rebellion of the Southern States, who never relished being fleeced at the Custom House in order to keep Yankee mills going.

THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY is not an American institution; in neither Boston nor New York is there any one answering to our Mr. Mudie. The *Philadelphia Press*, commenting on this fact, says: "The Circulating Library—which, by the way, was invented by Allan Ramsay, the poet—would scarcely 'pay' in this country, where books are so cheap. It is the offspring of high prices, to which, we fear, an international copyright treaty would gradually but inevitably conduct us."

FRANCE.—The French Academy, as is known, has at present to name the author who is to receive the prize of 20,000*fr.*, established by the Emperor. It is thought it will be given to M. Henri Martin, the historian. Madame George Sand lost it on a division by 7 votes against 18. The claims of M. Jules Simon are advanced by a considerable number.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM have concluded a treaty of commerce respecting the fine arts, literature, &c. The terms are a great and cheering advance in the way of free trade. Some of the reductions made by Belgium are enormous; for instance, the duty on paper is reduced from 150*fr.* to 10*fr.* the 100 kilos.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Messrs. T. Anderson and Son, Booksellers, Manchester.

Catlin's North American Indians. London, 1841.
Erskine (Thomas) on the Internal Evidence. 12mo.

By Mr. H. Hammans, Bookseller, Oxford.

Robins' (B.) Principles of Gunnery, by Hutton. 8vo.
Thompson's Bampton Lectures. 8vo.
Newman's Sermons. 8vo. Rivington. Vols. IV. and VI.
Moultrie's Poems. Pickering.
Gentleman's Magazine, from 1825 to 1858.
Trench's Latin Hymns.

By Mr. E. Jeans, Bookseller, White Lion-street, Norwich.

Burke's Works. 4to. boards. Vols. VII. and VIII.
Lord Bolingbroke's Works. 4to. old calf gilt. 1754. Vol. II.
Retrospective Review. Part 2 of Vol. XIV., and Part 1 of Vol. II., second series.

By Mr. W. Norton, Bookseller, Wolverhampton.

Supplements to British Catalogue of Books. 1853 to 1860.
Brown's Compendium of Theology.
Rhyming Dictionary.
Young's Lectures on Natural Philosophy.

By Mr. W. Sackett, Bookseller, 11, Bull-street, Birmingham.

Dunlop's Roman Literature. 8vo. Vol. III.
Hazlitt's Plain Speaker. 8vo. Vol. II.
Roget's Bridgewater Treatise. 8vo. Vol. I.
Memoirs of the Duchess d'Abrantes, translated. 8vo. Vols. II. and V.
Waagen's Arts and Artists. Post 8vo. Vol. III.
Leighton's Works. 8vo. boards. Vols. I. and II.

By Mr. Henry Young, Bookseller, Liverpool.

Morris's (Capt.) Poems.
Biddle's Life of Socinus.
De Genlis' Theodore and Adelaide.
Boyd's Azores.
Mede's Works.
Kircheri Concordantie Veteris Testamenti.

By Messrs. Hatchard and Co., 187, Piccadilly.

Clarke's Travels. Vol. VI. 4to.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—W. J. Jarvis and J. Draper, Cross-lane, City, printers.—W. F. Healey and Co., Chester, printers and publishers.

BANKRUPT.—William Matthias Bruster, Swansea, Glamorganshire, letter-press printer, May 16, at one, and June 15, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Mr. Vining, Moorgate-street; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street-buildings.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.—W. N. Rees, Gracechurch-street, City, printer, first dividend of 2*s.* 3*d.*, on Wednesday, May 15, and any following Wednesday, at Mr. Edwards's, Basinghall-street.

DIVIDENDS.—May 27, J. F. Lacey, Birkenhead, Cheshire, and elsewhere, and L. Addison, Chester, printers and stationers.—May 31, J. F. Lacey, Birkenhead, Cheshire, printer and stationer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on the day of meeting.—May 24, J. T. Green and T. Gray, Wandsworth, Surrey, manufacturers of materials for making paper.

VIZETELLY v. FRISWELL AND OTHERS.—COURT OF CHANCERY (Before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood).—An injunction was sought to restrain the defendant, James Hain Friswell, from editing for any person other than the plaintiff a work entitled "Curiosities of Crime," or any work with that or a similar title, or a work on that subject, and from composing any articles for any

such work; also to restrain the defendants, Maxwell and Vickers, from employing Friswell to edit or compose articles for any such work, and from publishing any such work, edited or composed, or containing any articles composed, by Friswell. The bill stated that Mr. Vizetelly had for some years been engaged in forming a collection of reports of criminal trials, with a view to the publication of a work upon the subject. In April, 1859, Vizetelly entered into an agreement with Friswell to devote himself to crime and to proceed with the preparation and composition of a work to be entitled "Curiosities of Crime," with a "List of Crimes of the Aristocracy, or those connected with them," for which he was to pay four guineas a sheet (of twelve pages), and to be at the expense of providing books and other materials. Some time in 1859 Friswell brought to the plaintiff an article upon "the assassination of Miss Ray by the Rev. J. Hackman" as a sample for the proposed work. Mr. Vizetelly stated that in November 1859 he paid Friswell 10*l.*, 5*s.* of which was for articles in the *Welcome Guest*, and 5*s.* on account of Miss Ray's history. Friswell, however, did not treat the 5*l.* as "appropriated to crime," but considered it either as a loan or placed to the account of his contributions to the *Welcome Guest*. In March 1861, an advertisement appeared in *Bell's Life* of a new penny periodical, under the title *Curiosities of Crime*, edited by J. Hain Friswell, and illustrated "with authentic portraits, scenes, and leading events," to be published by the defendant, G. Vickers. The first number contained a portion of an article upon the assassination of Miss Ray, and in restraint of this publication Mr. Vizetelly had filed his bill, charging that the conduct of Friswell was a breach of his agreement, who had acquired the exclusive right to publish the article on the assassination of Miss Ray. The case for the defence was shortly this: that there never was any definite agreement between Mr. Vizetelly and Friswell that he should "devote himself to crime," and that, if any such agreement was ever contemplated, it had been abandoned. The Vice-Chancellor, after observing upon the nature of the injunction sought, and the impossibility in these cases of compelling a man to write or an author to act in performance of his agreement, said that this was not a case for granting an injunction. If there was any agreement or engagement with Mr. Friswell, it was entirely unilateral, and there was nothing to bind Mr. Vizetelly to continue it, and it was well settled that the Court would not interfere in such a case. But, in truth, the matter never came to anything like a settled agreement. Mr. Vizetelly never expressed any very definite intentions, but merely thought that he should like to bring out a work upon the subject. The article on the assassination of Miss Ray was simply furnished as a sample article, and not for any definite purpose of publication, or that Mr. Vizetelly should acquire the copyright in it. As a sample article, and not as an article for publication, was it paid for; and although he entirely gave credit to Mr. Vizetelly in his statement that the 5*l.* was to be appropriated to "crime," still there was nothing to lead Mr. Friswell to the conclusion that he was being paid for the particular work. No case of interference with the specific property of Mr. Vizetelly was shown. The delay shown by him was also against his claim. Upon these grounds the motion must be refused, but the costs would be costs in the cause.

RE TALLIS.—COURT OF BANKRUPTCY (Before Mr. Commissioner Evans).—This was a meeting for the choice of assignees under the bankruptcy of John Tallis, described as a printer and publisher, of No. 199, Strand. It may be remembered he came to the court in September last, on a petition for private arrangement, and at that time filed a statement of affairs which contains these items:—To unsecured creditors, 4582*l.*; creditors holding security, 16,093*l.* (from which the value of the securities, 6074*l.*, has been deducted). The assets are returned as—Stock, 1594*l.*; plant, machinery, and type, 2000*l.*; cash and book debts, 879*l.*; book debts upon which a lien is claimed, 910*l.*; furniture and fixtures, 810*l.*; stock, plant, and copyright of *Illustrated News of the World*, 5000*l.*, subject to a claim of 2024*l.*, and security held as *per contra*, 6074*l.*. Messrs. Spalding and Hodge are creditors for 12,042*l.*, with securities valued by them at 2024*l.*. The following gentlemen were appointed assignees:—Mr. John Hodge, jun., of Drury-lane, wholesale stationer; Mr. Robert Besley, of Fann-street, Aldersgate-street, type-founder; and Mr. James Cope, of the New North-road. Messrs. Brown and Dubois are the accountants.

RE TALLIS.—(Before Mr. Commissioner Fane).—A private sitting was held in the matter of Lucinda Tallis, of Warwick-square, and Chadwell-street, Pentonville, publisher. Mr. George Lawrance, in applying that "double costs" should be allowed him for this sitting, said the bankrupt was a lady upwards of seventy years of age, and who, although she had been in business for twenty years, could give but little assistance. The result of his inquiries this morning had been that he had recovered bills to the amount of 200*l.*, and property to like extent. An important question would arise whether the bankrupt had not been in partnership with some members of her family, and should it turn out to be so, the creditors would receive 20*s.* in the pound. His Honour granted the application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By MR. HODGSON, Chancery-lane, on Monday, May 13, and following days, at half-past twelve, by order of several eminent publishers, upwards of 30,000 volumes of Modern Books.

By the SAME, on Friday, May 17, at half-past twelve, the Copyrights, Stereo and Steel Plates and Woodblocks, of the following Books, by Mr. W. H. Bartlett, viz.: The Footsteps of our Lord; Forty Days in the Desert; Gleanings on the Overland Route; Jerusalem Revisited; The Nile Boat; The Pilgrim Fathers; Pictures from Sicily, and Walks about Jerusalem, forming eight royal octavo volumes. Also the Copyrights and Stereo Plates of the following Works, by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, viz.: Apocalyptic Sketches, 3 vols.; The Church before the Flood; Foreshadows; Prophetic Studies; The Tent and the Altar; Consolations; Last of the Patriarchs; Lectures to Young Men; and Thy Word is Truth. The Copyright and Woodblocks of Timbs's Illustrated Year-Book, 2 vols. fcp.; the Copyrights and Woodblocks of The Book of Entertaining Knowledge; the Woodblocks and Stereos of Miracles of Nature, and Marvels of Art, 4 vols. square; Whittock's Perspective, the Woodblocks and Copyright; Mowbray's Poultry, the 43 Steel Plates and Copyright; Miall's Memorials of Early Christianity; and the Footsteps of our Forefathers, the Woodblocks and Copyrights; Vaux's Nineveh, the Woodblocks and Copyright; several unpublished Manuscripts of Tales; Juvenile Works, &c.

PAST SALES.

Messrs. S. L. SOTHEY and J. WILKINSON completed the sale of the first part of M. Libri's library on Wednesday. We are sorry to say the books did not fetch good prices, the proceeds of twelve days' sale only amounting to 1349*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The character of the books, being chiefly scientific, and in foreign tongues, contributed to this result. Among men of science there are few bibliopoles; it is the men of letters who are the true book-fanciers, and the collections which sell best under the hammer are English books, good and

rare, which appeal to literary rather than scientific tastes. The libraries of the British Museum and of the Royal Society have enriched themselves from M. Libri's treasures. We wish M. Libri better fortune when the second part of his collection is disposed of next month. The following are a few of the lots sold during the last six days:

Dempsteri (Thomæ, Baronis de Muresk, Scoti) Apparatus ad Historiam Scoticam Libri II. Accesserunt Martyrologium Scoticum Sanctorum DCLXXIX et Scriptorum Sanctorum MDCIII Nomenclatura, 4 vols. in 1. 4to. Bononiæ, 1622. 2*l.* 7*s.*

Dibdin (T. F.) Bibliotheca Spenceriana, with Supplement, Edes Althorpiæ, Cassano Catalogue, and General Index, 7 vols. in 6, numerous beautiful engravings, fac-similes of early woodcuts, specimens of printing, fine portraits, &c. &c. 1814-23. 9*l.* 15*s.*

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IMPORTED.	TAKEN FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.
Gallons.	Gallons.
1858 ... 623,041 ...	571,993
1859 ... 1,010,888 ...	685,913
1860 ... 2,445,159 ...	1,125,558

Comparing the first three months of the present year with the corresponding period of last year, the quantities upon which duty was paid stand thus:—

1860 ...	242,993 ...	1861 ...	689,497
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“C. L. RYAN.”

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“C. L. RYAN.”

“H. R. Williams, Esq.,
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YEAR.	FIRE DEPARTMENT.		CAPITAL AND RESERVED FUNDS.			LIFE DEPARTMENT.		Age of Company.
	Amount of Premiums.	Amount of Losses.	Amount of each Year's Dividend.	Capital on which Dividend was Paid.	Accumulated Funds.	Amount of Premiums.	Amount of Claims.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1836	9,970 11 7	1,079 4 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,418 18 5	881 0 4	0 0 0	1st Year.
1837	11,986 17 2	5,173 0 0	3,458 15 0	66,175 0 0	16,328 8 5	1,754 13 7	600 0 0	2nd "
1838	16,540 13 10	23,582 14 10	3,471 17 6	69,437 10 0	9,312 5 4	2,396 13 0	1,590 0 0	3rd "
1839	19,025 9 0	10,509 12 9	3,471 17 6	69,437 10 0	18,623 3 9	2,345 5 3	497 4 0	4th "
1840	20,697 18 2	1,888 5 6	3,471 17 6	69,437 10 0	38,312 19 6	2,668 18 3	3,900 0 0	5th "
1841	20,682 19 11	10,758 17 3	3,380 12 6	67,612 10 0	51,577 6 3	2,833 8 4	4,000 0 0	6th "
1842	23,805 11 7	46,520 18 8	3,380 12 6	67,612 10 0	28,153 5 9	3,162 15 9	3,699 19 6	7th "
1843	48,246 8 1	44,250 13 10	3,380 12 6	67,612 10 0	38,631 2 4	3,277 11 9	600 0 0	8th "
1844	56,239 5 5	14,050 7 8	11,930 12 6	79,537 10 0	115,000 13 11	3,817 4 5	200 0 0	9th "
1845	50,193 0 0	4,232 12 6	36,730 17 6	101,992 10 0	159,842 12 1	4,390 17 6	1,064 9 6	10th "
1846	47,763 1 0	24,866 10 7	45,270 10 3	186,092 10 0	175,473 9 11	16,166 7 5	4,700 0 0	11th "
1847	41,402 14 0	19,752 8 10	36,379 1 4	188,047 10 0	181,751 4 10	19,840 11 5	15,388 9 0	12th "
1848	43,472 18 1	8,169 9 8	33,160 17 6	188,047 10 0	197,727 7 8	21,198 12 7	9,061 19 4	13th "
1849	56,517 15 4	18,637 14 0	24,098 5 4	188,547 10 0	211,798 18 0	23,505 17 5	8,116 0 0	14th "
1850	42,928 7 3	7,415 1 1	24,834 15 0	188,547 10 0	227,153 8 2	25,467 16 1	6,078 11 0	15th "
1851	54,905 17 9	9,276 6 1	34,992 2 11	196,697 10 0	306,126 12 3	27,157 18 8	21,685 10 0	16th "
1852	98,654 14 10	59,091 0 11	35,125 15 3	198,072 10 0	358,153 4 11	50,799 17 11	19,636 2 6	17th "
1853	113,612 4 6	42,846 1 0	35,799 4 8	199,322 10 0	421,578 7 9	53,128 2 8	23,160 3 9	18th "
1854	146,096 15 9	94,178 19 9	38,458 9 10	170,858 0 0	483,803 2 9	57,113 4 0	19,445 19 3	19th "
1855	186,271 16 11	98,559 9 0	41,880 16 0	170,858 0 0	546,067 15 10	63,909 19 5	27,997 15 0	20th "
1856	222,279 10 6	108,306 15 10	48,314 18 7	175,008 0 0	646,053 8 6	72,781 15 10	28,855 4 0	21st "
1857	280,251 0 4	165,240 7 6	55,895 2 0	188,422 0 0	900,228 3 9	101,928 14 1	46,616 12 11	22nd "
1858	276,058 7 0	190,372 12 7	55,961 6 0	188,702 0 0	967,671 15 0	121,411 10 9	53,660 11 9	23rd "
1859	295,414 8 10	201,885 7 11	56,153 8 0	188,702 0 0	1,025,072 7 4	127,415 14 9	84,748 12 6	24th "
1860	312,725 12 7	225,832 4 7	56,213 8 0	188,902 0 0	1,070,924 2 0	131,721 10 6	76,029 4 10	25th "

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Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, May 11, 1861.